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THE NEW IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.  
FROM A PHOTO TAKEN IN COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 147.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
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THE REFUNDING SCHEME OF  
SECRETARY WINDOM.

MR. SECRETARY WINDOM has at length announced his plan for the provisional refundment of the six per cent. United States bonds issued under the Acts of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, which together reach the aggregate amount of \$195,690,400. He announces that on the 1st of July next he will be ready to pay the principal and accrued interest on these bonds, unless the holders of them shall prefer and request to have their bonds continued during the pleasure of the Government, with interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum in lieu of their payment at the date specified.

It is gratifying to know that the Secretary has already received abundant assurances from all parts of the country in which these bonds are held that his plan meets with the approval of their holders, and has besides the approval of practical bankers and of enlightened financiers. It is a great merit of the Secretary's plan that it enables him to feel his way, step by step, in the process of his negotiations, not only to the end of the transaction he has immediately in hand, but also to the end of the larger but less imminent transaction which still lies before him in the case of the five per cent. on which he is obliged to give three months' notice before proceeding to their actual refundment. And if this plan has its advantages for the Government, it at the same time has its advantages for the business interests of the country, which are enabled to adjust their calculations to the impending operations of the Treasury. In this way a transaction of great magnitude promises to be effected with the least possible disturbance to the ordinary course of investments and the ordinary operations of productive industry.

In selecting three and a half per cent. as the rate of interest allowed on the bonds provisionally refunded under this arrangement, Mr. Windom has been guided by the best financial opinion in Congress and the country. Whatever may have been the reason or the unreason of the arguments in favor of a three per cent. bond as urged by the members of Congress who advocated the policy of such a bond in the passage of the Refunding Bill of the last Congress, it is obvious that an executive officer, effecting a voluntary arrangement with the creditors of the United States, can afford no tentative proceedings by way of testing the extremest limit of the nation's credit. He must move within the bounds of prudence, consulting a wise economy as far as may be practicable, but not risking the success of his whole negotiation by staking that success on an impossible composition with the holders of the nation's obligations. A legislator, acting within the limits of his legislative discretion, may, with impunity, take risks in proposing a financial arrangement which it would be very imprudent for an administrative officer to propose when acting for the best interests of the Government within the limits of his administrative discretion. In so saying we intend, however, no abatement from the opinion we have hitherto expressed that a three per cent. bond, with whatever impunity it may have been risked by its legislative patrons, was not a measure which any administrative skill could have saved from probable failure.

It is yet too early to augur what will be the probable effect of Mr. Windom's preliminary negotiation on the larger negotiation which still remains to be attempted. But all the signs point to a propitious conclusion of his refunding labors in the matter of the whole problem submitted to his management. A great saving will be effected for the Government without in any wise impairing the legislative power of the next Congress, when it shall be called to deal finally with the same problem which shall have been provisionally solved by the Secretary under a voluntary agreement made with the public creditors.

It is known that much the larger part of the six per cent. is held by national banks or by investors who hold their securities in the shape of registered bonds. It is presumed that these latter, from the shape in which they hold their invest-

ment, will be likely to consult for the permanence of that investment on the terms offered by Secretary Windom, rather than for its liquidation on the 1st of July next, with the perils and difficulties incident to every new investment. If the holders of the six per cent. to the amount of \$150,000,000 should agree to extend their loan to the Government under the option submitted to them by the Secretary, he could cope with the conditions of the problem thus placed before him without drawing at all on his reserved legal right to sell four per cent. to the amount of \$104,000,000 in order to promote his refunding scheme. For he will have a surplus fund of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 which he may directly apply to the extinguishment of so much of these obligations as may not be extended by their holders. Besides, with the abundant provision made in our laws for keeping the resumption fund in perpetual repair, the Secretary may draw very largely on the existing surplus in the Treasury for the purpose of furthering any eligible arrangement which he may undertake to make with the holders of the five per cent. And if for this purpose he should threaten to draw on the silver surplus stored away in the vaults of the Treasury, who can doubt that any reasonable arrangement for the extension of these outstanding loans will be promptly and cheerfully accepted by their holders?

In the presence of these accomplished facts, and of the probabilities which they portend if they do not imply, it is easy to recognize the wisdom with which the new Administration, while effecting a great reduction in the interest on the public debt, has at the same time steered clear of the misadventures incident to an extraordinary session of Congress, which a few weeks ago was so earnestly invoked in the name of this great negotiation by interested patriots who probably had axes of their own to grind on the great national grindstone at Washington. While the Senate is wasting its time in a worse than idle bickering, to the neglect of the public interest and in disparagement to its own dignity, it is some consolation to know that the administrative branches of the Government are still able to address themselves with promptness and fidelity to the tasks which concern the nation's honor and the nation's interests.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THERE can be no doubt that the Spring trade has thus far been decidedly disappointing to the mercantile community. We refer more particularly to the domestic traffic, which has unquestionably been largely curtailed by the snow and floods at the West. It is, however, more the less true that the series of brilliant harvests of late years have added greatly to the purchasing power of the agricultural masses, and snow and floods, formidable as they are just now, can have but a transient influence on our industrial prospects.

The foreign trade during the last three months has shown a gratifying increase, but it would naturally have been much larger but for the delay in forwarding produce to the distributing marts on the seaboard. As we are an agricultural country, this circumstance is one of paramount importance. Still the figures show that the exports from New York during the past three months have been over \$98,000,000, against only about \$86,000,000 for a like period last year, while the imports during that time have been \$118,800,000, or a decrease of about \$8,000,000 compared with 1880. But what is more to the point is the fact that the balance of trade is still decidedly in our favor. Our people are not throwing away their hard earnings on the luxuries of Europe; they are, on the contrary, feeding Europe and purchasing less than usual there. The result is that gold is flowing into New York steadily. Another hopeful feature is a recent decline in rail freights from the West to meet the competition of the canals, on which Winter is gradually relaxing its hold. This will soon help to send new life through all the currents of traffic, augmenting foreign and domestic transactions alike.

But, while we mention these favorable features of the export trade, it is still true that the situation is not all that could be wished. Foreign exchange is more or less demoralized by the impossibility at present of marketing the immense stocks of cereals and general merchandise that are either snow-bound or difficult of access by reason of floods. Then, again, the British buyers are sending letters and cable dispatches across the water that do not altogether please our dealers. They, in fact, plainly tell us that they propose this year to continue the policy which they practiced last year, with no little success, namely, that of practically taking charge of our warehouses for their own use. They no longer purchase in the old-time way. They wait till they actually require the supplies. They say to our merchants: "The situation last year was vastly more favorable than it is now, and we beat you. We will do it this year. Your warehouses shall hold the grain till we require it. We store

our cereals on your side of the water now, and you pay the storage expenses." This is far from pleasant, but there is no alternative, and we have the substantial consolation of knowing that we have the granary of the world, and that Great Britain must purchase or starve. The total exports of wheat and wheat flour from Russia, our great rival, in 1880, were only 32,000,000 bushels; from the United States the exports of wheat for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, were 153,000,000 bushels, not to mention over 6,000,000 barrels of flour, and nearly 100,000,000 bushels of corn.

A question as to the effect of the backward Spring on the crops is a very natural inquiry at this time. Pessimists will be disappointed at the reports from nearly all parts of the Spring wheat belt of the West and Northwest. Most of the farmers expect a good crop notwithstanding all the drawbacks in the past; they aver that the best crops have been raised in backward seasons. The acreage devoted to Winter wheat was larger than for some years, and, as a rule, it is now in a favorable condition. The crops at the South have suffered, and the peach crop of Delaware has been "destroyed" according to time-honored custom. The cotton crop has also felt the effects of unseasonable weather somewhat, but an unprecedented yield is nevertheless predicted for this season.

To sum up, the export trade, despite all drawbacks, is larger than last year; the indications point to a prosperous inland traffic ere long, the wheat crop is in a very favorable condition, the balance of trade is markedly in our favor, and, what is also very important at all times, money is easy.

ABOARD AND ASHORE.

IT is surprising how many queer questions arise, even during a short period of years, about so simple a matter as going aboard the steamboat, or going ashore when the trip is finished. One would think these things, at least, might always be done safely and smoothly. On the contrary, passengers are constantly getting left, or falling overboard, or losing the chance of going ashore where they wish to, or finding themselves put ashore where they did not wish to be, or the like, and then there is a lawsuit to determine who is in the wrong. Only a month or two ago, the Supreme Court at Washington decided a case of this sort, explaining that passengers by steamboat have the right to have a good, substantial, safe pier or wharf and gang-plank provided for their going aboard; and that, if a passenger, without being careless, fall into holes in the path, or gets into the water through defects of the plank, the steamboat company may be required to pay damages. The story of the case was that of a man who, in going aboard a steamboat at Danville, Tenn., was obliged to pass through a depot, and across a wharf and wharf-boat, which were maintained by a railroad company and the steamboat company doing business in association. It being after midnight, and the pathway not lighted, the would-be passenger carried a lantern; but before long the wind, which was high that night, extinguished the light. It was not so dark but that he could see the pathway dimly, and, fearing there would not be time for him to return to relight, he pursued his way, following the indications of the proper course as carefully as he could. There were, however, four hatchways in the floor—not, indeed, directly in the very path, but near it—and they were not fenced or guarded. Into one of these, by reason of his straying a little from the track, the unfortunate man fell and was badly hurt. The Court said that the proprietors must pay him damages. They had undertaken to maintain a way to be used by the traveling public in going back and forth, and they were in duty bound to make it safe for all persons taking ordinary care. This, indeed, is a general rule about buildings through which the public are invited to go; the owners must keep them in safe condition.

A person is considered a passenger, and entitled to a safe means and time to go aboard, notwithstanding he or she has not yet bought a ticket. Tickets for steamboat trips are usually sold on board the boat, and after she has gone—many miles, perhaps—on her way; but the right of a traveler to have a safe passage begins at the very commencement of the trip, even at the time of coming upon the wharf to take passage. It is not postponed until a ticket is bought. That lady who fell into the water had not bought a ticket, and when she was fished out and taken aboard she naturally complained to the captain of her injury, and he told her that she should not be charged any fare. Then the lawyers for the steamboat company argued that she ought not to have any damages because she had been carried free; but the Court said that this was nonsense. New York City readers will remember a sad accident which happened in September, 1873, when the steamer *St. John* was starting one evening for Albany. There was quite a crowd of passengers when the gang-plank was drawn in and the

gates were closed, and some persons who were on board, but were not meaning to go, attempted to jump ashore, but fell into the water. This caused a sudden rush of a crowd of passengers to the side. Those who stood nearest the gate were pressed violently against it. It gave way, and thus more fell in. One of these last brought a suit against the company, for he said the gate must have been weak or improperly fastened, or it would not have burst open. The company's lawyers said he had no right to complain of the gate, for he had not yet bought his ticket, and, therefore, he had not become a passenger; but the Court said that he had come on board to take passage and was bound to buy a ticket when the time came, and that was enough. The lawyers then investigated the question how the gate came to break away, and it was found that none of the steamboat-men were in fault. The gate was good and strong, and had been properly fastened by the deck-hands; but somebody who had no business to meddle with it had unfastened it—very likely on account of the alarm produced by the falling into the water of the persons who jumped ashore. This being ascertained, the Court said that the steamboat company was not bound to pay; they had performed the duty of providing a safe way for the passenger to come aboard.

Even a person who visits a steamboat to escort a passenger on board is entitled, though he does not mean to buy a ticket or make a trip, to have reasonable time to go on and off, and a safe way of doing so. In days when steamboat-racing was more common than now, the steamer *Rob Roy* was racing with another boat up the Mississippi, and made her stops as short as possible, that the other boat might not get ahead. At Alton a gentleman brought his daughter on board, their intention being that he would see to her baggage and ticket and return home, while she made the trip. But there was no proper time allowed for him to go ashore and he was badly hurt in jumping. The judge said that the company had not a right to take it for granted that everybody who came on board intended to make the trip. Reasonable time ought to be allowed to an escort for going ashore. The same thing has been said in railroad cases, where a gentleman has gone with his mother, wife or daughter, or with some infirm or sick person, to the cars. Such an escort has a right, like that of a passenger, to a safe way of leaving the train. But a person who has no business to go aboard cannot complain that the way of going is not made safe.

It is quite as obligatory upon steamboat-men to arrange a safe way and time for passengers to go ashore at the end of the trip as to come aboard at the beginning. This was clearly decided only last year in a Connecticut court.

Suppose a steamboat makes intermediate landings, stopping quite a while, as is done on some routes, and a through passenger chooses, for pleasure or business, to go ashore temporarily, and is hurt because the way is not made safe—has he any claim? The steamboat-men have said: "No; we agreed to carry him safely from A to C, and we would have done so if he had not attempted to go ashore at B. That was not in the contract—he did it at his own risk." But the Courts have said that if the boat makes a long stop on a trip, a passenger may go ashore to look about him or do an errand; this is one of his incidental privileges. In an Illinois case a Mississippi steamboat stopped for two hours at Quincy, and a through passenger thought he would like to go ashore. He began to cross the gang-plank at a moment when the way appeared to be clear; but two deck-hands, who were unloading coal from the boat, rushed against him with a box-on-wheels full of coal, knocked him down and broke his leg. The Court said that if a boat on a through trip chooses to make a stop of two hours on a way landing, it would be unreasonable to say that passengers are compelled during all that time to remain in the cabin. One object of putting out a staging to the shore is to allow passengers to pass back and forth, and while they are doing so they can not be run over by "roustabouts." Therefore, this passenger was awarded \$3,000. The same thing has been said about railroad travel. When a train makes a long stop at a way station a passenger who gets out "for refreshments" or to "stretch his legs" has the same right to find sound steps and a safe platform as has a passenger who is ticketed to that precise station.

FIGHTING THE RAILWAY KINGS.

THERE is a possibility that the Government may finally appeal to the courts for the protection of its rights and interests as against the machinations of the Pacific railroads. It is generally understood that, under the Thurman Act, twenty-five per cent. of the net earnings of the Central Pacific are required to be paid into the public treasury as a sinking fund for the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds guaranteed by the Gov-



ernment for the construction and equipment of the road. It now appears that the managers of that road are seeking to reduce or wipe out its net earnings by diverting business that legitimately belongs to it to certain of its leased Southern lines, thus building up a rival route from San Francisco to the Missouri River. While the business of the leased lines, which have heretofore acted as feeders to the Central Pacific, is thus abstracted from the Government line and given to the Southern combination, the net earnings of that line are still further lessened by the peculiar process of charging the expenses of the small roads to the Central. The Government Auditor will shortly visit the Pacific Slope with a view of collecting definite information in the case, and if the facts shall be as represented, suit may be brought against the Central Company to enjoin its use of the leased lines. It is to be hoped that, if this step shall finally be taken, the "Railroad Kings," who have so defiantly and insolently resisted the claims of the Government, treating it as without any rights whatever in the premises, may be not only compelled to disgorge the millions so long withheld, but obliged hereafter to fulfill, in the minutest details, the contract with the Government under which they have grown rich and powerful.

## ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

GREECE has made up her mind to wait. Seeing that she cannot secure now the territory awarded her under the Berlin Treaty, she has at last decided to accept the frontier proposed by Turkey, on condition that the Powers shall guarantee the loyal surrender of the ceded territory, which includes the whole of Thessaly as far north as Mount Olympus and the small corner of Epirus lying to the east of the River Arta. The conclusion, under the circumstances, is undoubtedly a wise one. Greece alone could not enforce the decree of the Berlin Congress, and it is plain that she had nothing to hope for from the Powers, all of whom have behaved most shabbily as to the whole matter. In accepting the proposals of the Porte, it is understood that the Government commends the Greek population remaining under Turkish rule to the equitable consideration of Europe. While war is for the present averted, it may be regarded as certain that Greece will not abandon the idea of the emancipation of the Epirotes and the establishment of her ancient autonomy. A plan is said to be on foot for an international commission looking to the prompt transfer of the territory ceded by the Porte.

The situation in Tunis, which is referred to at some length in another column, is decidedly serious. The French Government persists in its determination to cross the frontier to chastise the hostile Kroumirs, but distinctly disavows any intention to dethrone the Bey or occupy the country. What it demands and means to have—such is its language—is that the pending difficulties shall be settled and the existing conventions between France and Tunis faithfully executed, so that the interests of French subjects may no longer "be at the mercy of ministerial caprice or foreign influence." The foreign consuls have united in reminding the Bey that he is bound to maintain order and answer for public security; and the Porte, in replying to his appeal for help, has advised him that the best way to remove any pretext for French action is to restore order and enforce law on the frontier. This decisive attitude of France, reinforced by the counsel of other Powers, has not been without its influence on the Bey, who now manifests a disposition to acquiesce in the movement for the punishment of the marauding tribe. The Italian Press disavows any warlike purpose on the part of that Government because of the Tunisian differences, and the indications now are that the friendly relations of France and Italy will not be disturbed.

It is quite plain that the plans of the Parnellites have been disconcerted by the eminent fairness and undeniable justice of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. If they accept the Bill in its entirety they surrender at once all the capital upon which they have relied for purposes of agitation; if they oppose it, without discrimination as to any of its features, they will alienate the support of many who have heretofore acted with them. Under the circumstances, Mr. Parnell seems to have made up his mind to a moderate course, and we, therefore, find him admitting that the Bill is right in intention, conceding practically the demands of the Land League, but insisting that its machinery is illusory and defective. He objects, especially, that it will not benefit tenants in arrears. A Land League conference, held at Dublin, has declared the Bill "inadequate," and a convention will be held during the present week to determine upon a specific course of action when the measure comes up for consideration in the Commons. There have been further arrests under the Coercion Act, but the excitement throughout Ireland has greatly diminished. Evictions still continue, some of the cases involving extreme hardship. A conference of Irish bishops, called to consider the Land Bill separated without agreeing upon any deliverance concerning it.

The political situation in Russia remains practically unchanged. The question of convoking delegates to consider how representatives of the nation can participate in the discussion of state affairs has been deferred for a brief period, but is likely to receive serious attention from the Government. Negotiations relating to the adoption of international measures against regicides are still

proceeding between the Cabinets of the several Powers. A provision for the extradition of such offenders has already been inserted in the Austro-Belgian treaty, and in all the newer conventions concluded by Austria with Russia, France and Montenegro.

The Boer Parliament convened on the 15th to receive the report of the Triumvirate on the recent negotiations with the British. A proclamation will be issued enjoining the Boers to abstain from all acts and words calculated to embitter the relations between the English and the Dutch.—The French Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until May 12th.—The evacuation of Candahar has commenced, and a struggle between the Ameer and his enemies under Ayoub Khan is not improbable.

THE tide of immigration continues to pour in upon us at a rate altogether unprecedented. In one day last week 3,600 immigrants were landed at this port, and this number can scarcely be regarded as exceptional. Germans and Italians largely predominate in the recent arrivals. The total number of immigrants arrived at all our ports during March was 44,125.

THERE is a falling off in our importations of merchandise, the reduction week before last having been nearly \$4,000,000 as compared with the corresponding week of 1880. Our exports have increased over the last year to the amount of \$14,000,000, and the imports are down nearly \$23,000,000. We have imported nearly \$18,500,000 of specie during the present year, and have only sent away about \$3,333,000.

AN important decision was recently given by Justice Woods of the United States Supreme Court in a case which came up from Georgia, and involved the right of the State to adjust fares and freights. He decided that a Legislature had this power, and also the right to delegate it to a State Commission. He based his opinion upon the broad ground that the States have the right to prevent unjust discrimination against their citizens. He also held that it was not only the right of the Legislature, but its duty, to pass laws regulating the freight and passenger traffic on railways, and to insist upon reasonable rates. It is positively refreshing to read of a decision of this emphatic sort, helping as it does to confirm the conviction that the people have, after all, some rights which the railroads are bound to respect.

THERE is a prospect that at least twenty seats will be contested in the next House of Representatives. Testimony in eleven cases has already been filed. Nearly all the contested cases come from the South, the contestants being Republicans who allege fraud, intimidation, etc., on the part of their antagonists. No doubt, we shall witness the spectacle of wholesale inquiries by partisan committees, and it is not impossible that some of the sitting members will, for purely political reasons, be unseated. The best way, and perhaps the only way, to put an end to this business of contesting seats is for Congress to refuse to make allowances for pay or expenses to contestants. Under the present system, patriots of the impecunious sort find it positively profitable to set up claims to seats to which they really have no right whatever, but, once compelled to pay their own expenses, their eagerness to serve the public would very speedily disappear.

THE drain upon the Treasury on pensions account is growing almost intolerable. It is estimated at the Pension Bureau that, considering the large number of claims allowed under the extension of the Arrearage Act, and at the rate at which they are paid off, the \$50,000,000 appropriated for paying pensions will be exhausted by the 1st of January next, although the amount was intended to cover the entire fiscal year ending with June, 1882. It is now thought to be probable that another \$50,000,000 deficiency will have to be provided for next Winter. When the Act allowing payment of arrears was under consideration in Congress, it was estimated that the whole amount required under it would amount to \$300,000,000; but new claims, many of them fraudulent, are continually appearing, and it is more than probable that even this enormous sum will be found too small. Evidently something must be done to compel a closer scrutiny of claims, and, if possible, baffle the rapacious assaults upon the Treasury. As the case stands, the bureau may be morally certain of the fraudulency of a claim, but it is powerless to prevent its payment, so long as the testimony is regular and the other requirements of the law are complied with.

AMONG the Bills before the British Parliament is one to give London the benefit of the system of compressed air clocks, which has been successfully and extensively established in Paris. The compressed air clocks consist of a new and very simple construction of the works of the ordinary timepiece, by which all the clocks of any city or town, however much separated and distant from each other, can be governed and wound up and regulated by means of a pneumatic air current and connecting mechanism that secures their regular going and their constant synchronization. The movement can be applied to all existing clocks or timepieces, wherever placed, and there may be either one central motor or several, according to the area of each municipality. Why should not this system be adopted in New York and its environs? If it were, the result would be that every clock embraced within the system, no matter where situated, would always indicate precisely the same time of the day or night. The cost of the

arrangement, according to the London plan, would be inconsiderable, the maximum charge for public clocks in that city being fixed at about three dollars per annum.

MAYOR GRACE, who came into office with the better sentiment of the city against him, has, undoubtedly, very largely overcome the prejudice and distrust which so heavily handicapped him in the November race. He has exhibited an independence and decision of character, and applied himself to his official duties with an earnestness and intelligence, which have commended him to the approval of all who have the good of the City of New York at heart, and to that end desire an upright and vigorous municipal administration. In the matter of the cleaning of the streets his course has been especially commendable, being marked by an entire absence of partisanship, and a supreme desire to promote the public welfare as against all "rings" and cliques whatever. He may rest assured that so long as he shall persist in administering his office on these principles—representing and standing for the people rather than for party—he will have the cordial support of all who are capable of appreciating integrity and fidelity in public stations.

THE Indiana Legislature, just adjourned, proposed a number of important amendments to the State Constitution. Among them is one to allow women to vote at all elections; another, to limit the regular sessions of the Legislature to one hundred days, and a third to prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of wines, beer or liquors, except for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes. The latter amendment was passed by Republican votes, and the Democrats predict that this fact will give them the next Legislature, as the matter will have to be submitted to that body for a second passage, and, of course, will be in issue in the election of all members. On the contrary, the temperance people think they can elect a majority pledged to vote for the amendment, preliminary to its final submission to the people for ratification. It is possible that this confidence may be justified by the result; it would be a happy thing for the State if it should so turn out; but we suspect it will be otherwise. The liquor interest has generally proved more than a match, in the political arena, for the advocates of prohibition, and in this case it is to be presumed that it will employ all the means at its command to defeat the measure which proposes its annihilation.

THE Governor of Maryland has produced a good deal of consternation among the Democratic "bosses" of the State by the publication of a letter exposing the extravagance and waste practiced for several years past under their rule. Governor Hamilton, who is a thorough-going Democrat, shows that the legislative expenses especially have been out of all proportion to the necessities of the case, and he intimates plainly that this extravagant expenditure has had no other object than the maintenance of "the reprehensible and dangerous" boss system. It is obvious from his statements that under any well-devised system, guarding the interests of the State and still liberal and just to all, an immense saving could be made. The Governor says also that an effective Registration law is required to secure a fair vote, and a more thorough and efficient law against bribing and corrupt practices at elections, to secure, as far as can be, a pure vote. "And then, in addition, primary meetings, which now have so prominent a relation to our elections, should be put under legal protection against fraud and violence." Bills to these ends were submitted during the last Legislative session, but failed to pass, owing to the opposition of the "Ring," who have so long "run" the State. There is obviously good ground for a reform crusade.

LEGAL circles in the State of New York have lately been agitated by a novel question, namely, whether the Governor has the power to remove an insane judge. For some two years past Judge Sanford of the Superior Court has been unable to perform his official duties, being insane. In consequence of this disability the business of the court has been greatly embarrassed, and the Governor has been urged to exercise the summary power of removal lodged in his hands by the Constitution of the State. To this course, however, the objection is raised that he cannot make the removal without giving the unfortunate judge a hearing, and the laws of New York provide that no insane man can be tried. This view is held by several eminent lawyers; but, on the other hand, Judge Noah Davis, Attorney-General Ward and others, are clearly of opinion that the Governor may rightly exercise the power of removal. Mr. Luther R. Marsh, in an elaborate article on the subject, argues that the power to vacate and refill the office is clearly bestowed by the Constitution; and he adds that the provision of law that an insane man cannot be tried has no pertinence to the case, for the reason that that provision refers to a trial for crime, and not for disability. It would certainly be absurd to suppose that the Constitution "has tied the hands of the State so that it should be deprived by the disability of a judge of having the office duly administered, or in case an entire bench of judges should, as it might, become incapacitated, of having the court still act for the community." The case derives a special interest from the fact that two Judges of the United States Supreme Court are unable to perform the duties appertaining to their office because of mental unsoundness, neither of whom, unless the President shall be authorized by law to exercise the power which Governor Cornell is now called upon to use, can be removed.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Domestic.

A MONUMENT is to be erected at Titusville, Pa., to Colonel Drake, the man who first discovered oil.

THE Virginia Republicans will probably nominate a straight ticket, without reference to the Mahone party.

FOUR persons were killed and houses, bridges and forests laid waste by a hurricane in Mississippi on the 12th instant.

THE prohibitory liquor law was defeated last week in the Rhode Island House of Representatives by a vote of 33 to 21.

THE rush for Europe has already set in. Over 350 saloon passengers sailed from this port in the steamers of last Saturday.

THE Citizens' Bank of Atlanta, Ga., failed last week; liabilities about \$200,000. It is thought there are assets enough to cover this amount.

THERE was an entire suspension of street-railway travel in Cincinnati for some days last week, owing to a general strike of the employees.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has written a letter in which he argues that a reconstruction of parties is necessary for the welfare of the country.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a State Treasurer, will be held at Harrisburg on September 8th.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers will be held on June 8th, at Cleveland. Governor Foster will be renominated.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Yorktown monument during the centennial celebration next October.

THERE has been an increase in the coin circulation within the past five months of \$54,039,947, it being now \$581,641,470. Adding the bullion in the mints raises the total to \$677,648,370.

At a Cabinet meeting on Friday last it was decided to authorize the issue of army rations for two weeks, and clothing and supplies, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Dakota.

THE Connecticut Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th instant. The appropriations during the session amounted to \$228,000, of which \$172,800 goes for educational and benevolent institutions.

HEAVY frosts are reported throughout Texas, and considerable damage has been done to the corn, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Several inches of snow fell on Thursday last in Green Brier County, Va.

THE National Rifle Association has decided not to send a team to Great Britain this year, and a letter has been received from Earl Stanhope declining to send a British team to America during the ensuing Summer.

ROBT. LINDBRAY, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for perjury in swearing that he knew H. L. Morey, the alleged writer of the "Chinese letter," was last week sentenced to the State Prison for eight years.

A PANIC has prevailed in Glover's Gap, West Virginia, caused by the spread of small-pox. All the physicians of the place were, at last accounts, down with the disease, and for some days there was nobody to bury the dead, so great was the alarm.

A DISPATCH from Santa Fé, New Mexico, says that a gang of desperadoes are ruling Rio Arriba County with terror, robbery and murder, inasmuch that Governor Wallace proposes to declare the Territory in a state of insurrection, and call on the United States Government, unless order is at once restored.

BEAUMONT B. BUCK, of Texas, the West Point cadet, on trial at Newburg last week, for shooting John G. Thompson, Jr., a cadet student, was acquitted. His defense was that he had been so often "hazed" by Thompson and others that he was driven to defend himself, and that he used his weapon purely for self-protection.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES has appointed an investigating commission of experts with instructions to proceed to Memphis, and make a thorough examination into the alleged teamboat mail service irregularities on the several routes centering at that point. The commission is also directed to look into the management of the Post Office in that city.

THE Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., has decided that Trades Unions, without resorting to violence, have a right to combine to keep up wages. The case in which the decision was given was that of certain iron-molders at Brockport who, while employed in a factory there last Fall, struck, and prevented other molders from taking their places.

THE proceedings in the United States Senate are becoming more and more undignified. The wrangle over the officers seems to have soured even the best of the Senators. On Wednesday of last week there was another exciting collision between Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, during which the former made use of the words coward and liar as applicable to the latter. How much longer must the country be disgraced by this sort of thing?

## Foreign.

AUSTRIA is issuing a 50,000,000-florin five per cent. paper rente.

LORD BEACONSFIELD still lives. The rival schools of medicine have got into a wrangle over the treatment of his case.

THE King of Abyssinia is dead, and has been succeeded by his son Michael. A letter from Asseb says that the king fell in battle.

MR. GLADSTONE says the Government will not apologize for the Boer peace, for it was a question of "saving England from blood guiltiness."

A DISPATCH from Paris states that the revenue returns for the first quarter of the present year show, under the indirect taxes, an increase upon the corresponding months of last year of 45,200,000 francs.

DR. CARVER, the American marksman, has challenged ten of the best shots in the Hurlingham Club and the Gun Club of London to a pigeon-shooting match for £500, the doctor shooting 1,000 pigeons on his opponents' 100 each.

THE famous anti-Jewish petition has been sent to Prince Bismarck. It consists of twenty-six volumes, comprising 14,000 sheets, with 255,000 signatures, including those of noblemen, retired generals and officials. Bismarck is opposed to the agitation.

PROFESSOR HIND, of Windsor, N. S., has made another appeal to the British Foreign Office to be allowed to substantiate before an impartial tribunal the charge of fraud and forgery preferred against the Canadian officials who prepared the Canadian statistics for the Halifax Fishery Commission.

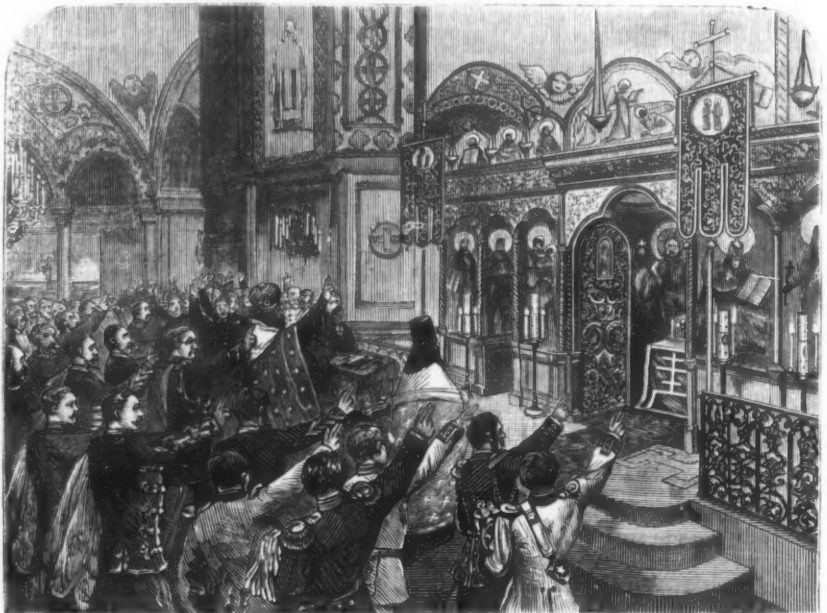
THE Governor-General of Cuba has confirmed the sentences on a large number of Spanish officials in Cuba found guilty of malfeasance in office. All the accused have been sentenced to penal servitude. Among them are the relations of persons of rank at court and in the highest positions in the mother country.



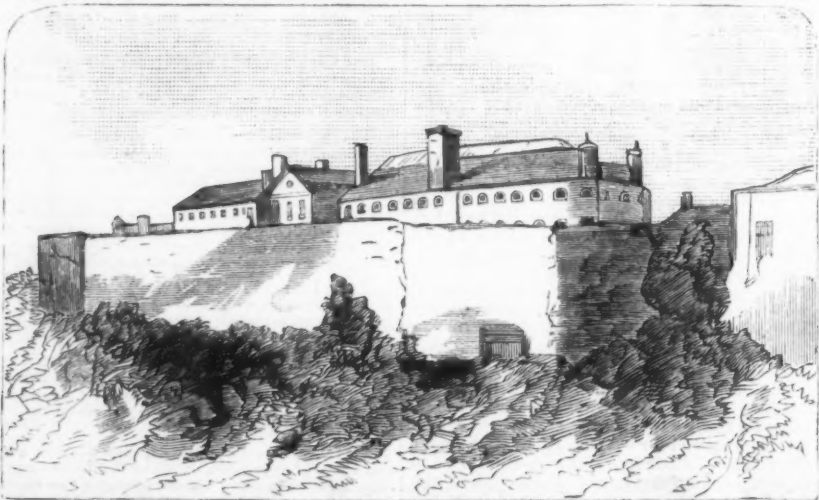
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 147.



FRANCE.—THE CHILDREN'S GREETING TO VICTOR HUGO ON HIS BIRTHDAY.



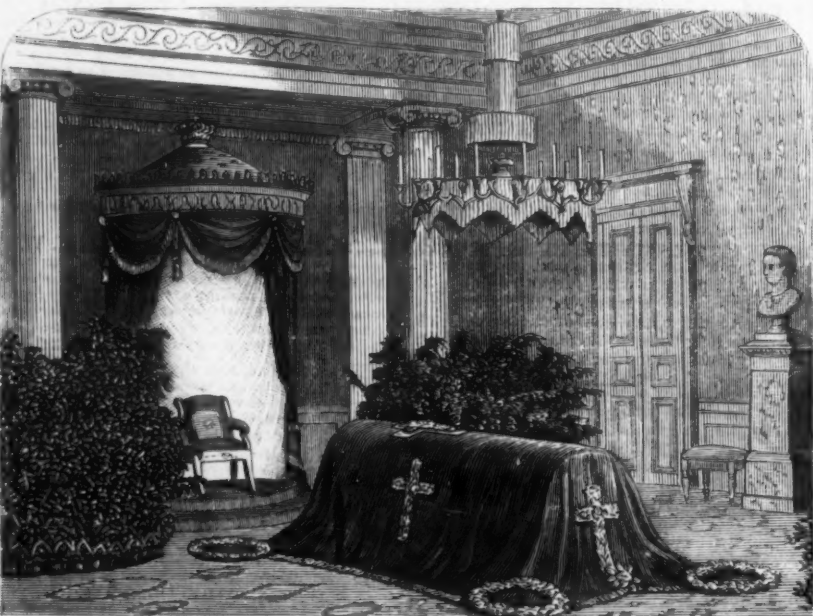
FRANCE.—THE RUSSIAN COLONY IN PARIS SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW CZAR.



IRELAND.—KILMAINHAM JAIL, DUBLIN, COERCIONISTS' PRISON.



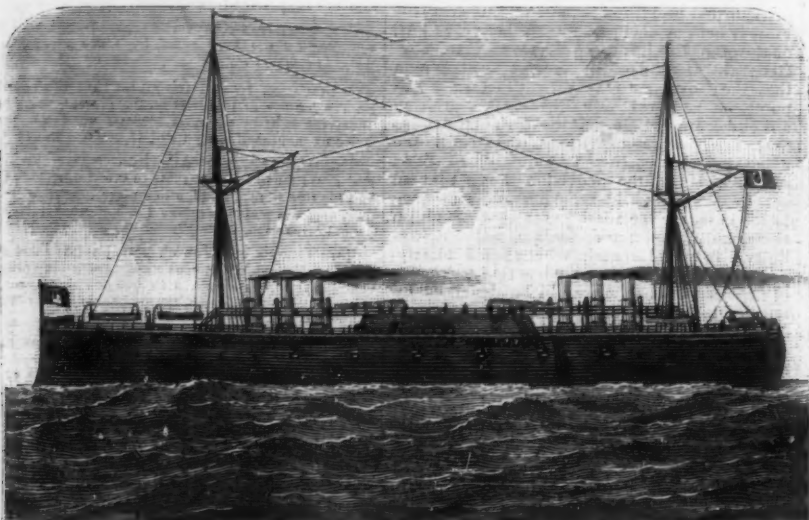
RUSSIA.—DECORATION OF THE SPOT WHERE THE CZAR FELL.



DENMARK.—THE BODY OF QUEEN CAROLINE LYING IN THE THRONE-ROOM.



RUSSIA.—REMOVING THE DEAD FROM THE SCENE OF THE CZAR'S ASSASSINATION.



ITALY.—THE NEW IRONCLAD FRIGATE "ITALIA."

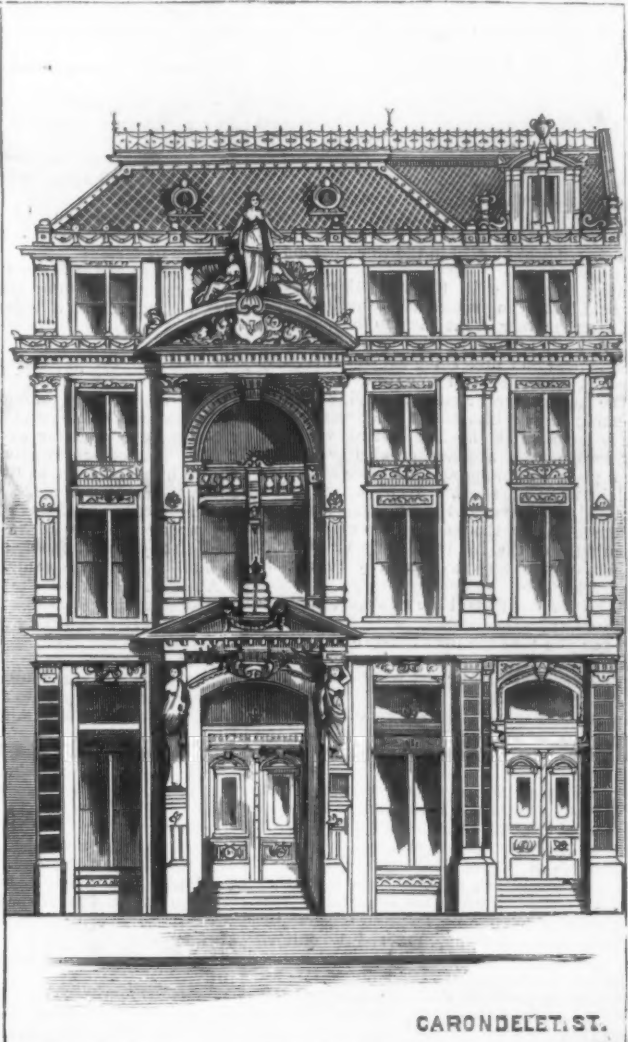


BELGIUM.—THE NEW BOURSE AT ANTWERP.



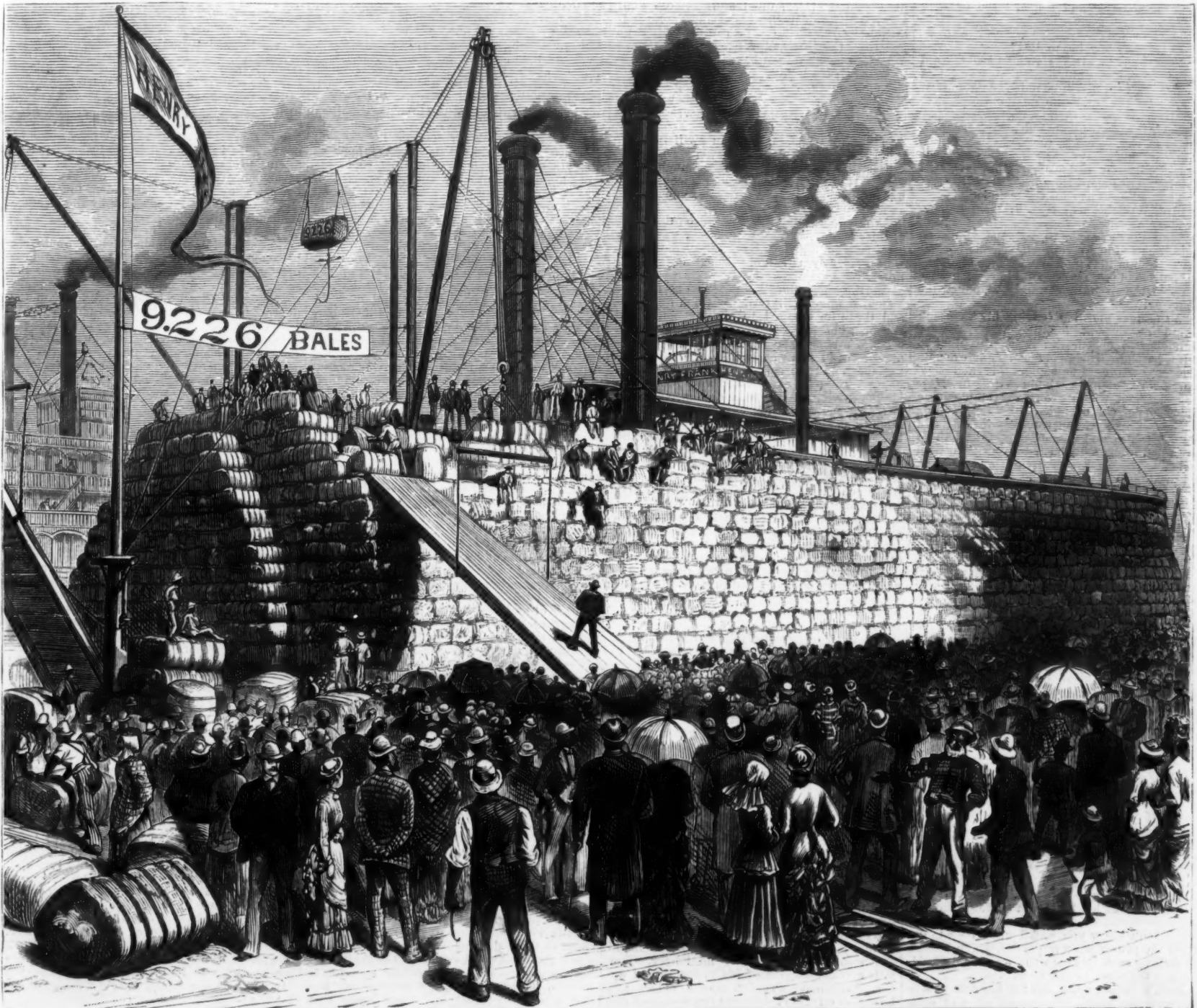


GRAVIER ST.



CARONDELET ST.

NEW BUILDING OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE AT NEW ORLEANS.—FROM PLANS OF H. WOLTERS, ARCHITECT, LOUISVILLE.—SEE PAGE 147.



LOUISIANA.—OUR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—ARRIVAL OF A CONSIGNMENT OF NINE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX BALES OF COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. M. BIDWELL.—SEE PAGE 147.



## CARLETON'S LUCK.

By J. ESTEN COOKE.

## CHAPTER I.

CARLETON, capitalist seeking investment in mines, seated on the balcony of his hotel in Georgia, told his story to his friend Weathersfield, President of the Grand Junction Railroad, as he had promised to do. It was long, as stories related in conversation are apt to be. It is here condensed, and the substance embodied in the third person.

Carleton, private in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, had been present at Chancellorsville, and, after the war, went back to the neighborhood to hunt for gold. He was an enthusiast in geological and mineralogical subjects; had heard great reports of some old mines; got off the cars at Fredericksburg, and, knapsack on back, struck into the "Wilderness." At nearly ten at night he had lost his way, and was looking for a place of shelter from a storm plainly approaching, when he heard the footfalls of a horse on the corduroy road in front of him. The sound came nearer, and the horseman seeing the young man standing in the middle of the road suddenly drew rein. He was about sixty, with a gray beard and penetrating eyes.

"Who are you?" said the stranger, his eyes fixed on Carleton.

"I see you take me for a tramp or highway-man," said the young fellow, laughing, "but I am neither, only an honest wayfarer looking for a place of shelter."

A few additional words explained everything. The story might be feigned, but the honest face contradicted that. The horseman thawed.

"There is no house nearer than my own, Mr. Carleton," said the horseman. "My name is Brandon—Doctor Brandon, at your service. I will be glad to entertain you."

"Thank you, doctor."

And they went on side by side until they reached an old country house standing in a field near the road. A servant took the doctor's horse, and they entered a comfortable apartment, where a tea-kettle was simmering, and a woman of rather forbidding appearance—apparently the housekeeper—was seated in a stiff-back chair. Doctor Brandon introduced his guest.

"He was lost in the wilderness, Miss Nora," he said.

"A bad place to be lost in," grunted Miss Nora, ominously, "and I heard the banshee to-night."

"The banshee?"

"Everybody is going to die!"

"Everybody is always going to die," said Doctor Brandon, philosophically, "and this time I am afraid it will be old Mrs. Adams."

"One of your patients, no doubt, doctor?" said Carleton.

"Yes; the wife of an old gentleman, proprietor of the Vaucluse gold mines as we call them. But they have been abandoned."

"I should like to look at them; in fact, I have heard of them before."

"They will not pay for the trouble."

"Still, I think I will look at them to-morrow."

"Well, they are easy to find, and you must come back and make yourself at home here."

It was plain that the cheerful face of Carleton had made a favorable impression. He accepted the invitation frankly, and then the family retired.

On the next morning, leaving his knapsack behind, he set out for the mines. Doctor Brandon had ridden in another direction to visit a patient. The abandoned Vaucluse gold mine is between Chancellorsville and Germanna ford. What Carleton saw as he drew near the spot was a group of tumble-down cabins formerly occupied by workmen, a derrick with a skeleton tramway leading to a pile of rubbish, and the mouth of a shaft about seven feet in diameter nearly overgrown with bushes. The spot was dreary and sinister, and produced a depressing effect.

Carleton did not seem to mind that. The September sun was shining and his mood was cheerful. He went and examined the mouth of the shaft, and was bending over it when a voice behind him said:

"You seem to be interested in that hole."

He turned round suddenly. A man of about thirty, with a pale face and clad in black, was standing within a few feet of him. This man had approached without noise and his expression, like that of the locality, was rather sinister.

"I was looking at this shaft," said Carleton, eying him coolly; "it is rather curious."

"What do you mean by curious? What is your business?"

The tone was unpleasant.

"My business is—my own," replied the young man.

"This mine is the property of Mr. Adams."

"I know the fact. Is that his house yonder?"

"Why do you ask?" said the man in the black dress.

This persistent curtness rather irritated Carleton.

"Look here, my friend," he said, fixing his eyes upon his companion, "you are rather short in your talk. I have a prescription that I was to give Mr. Adams from Doctor Brandon."

"From Doctor Brandon? Well, I live with Mr. Adams. I will give it to him."

He held out his hand, but Carleton did not move.

"I don't know you, and I undertook to deliver the prescription in person, which I mean to do," he said. "That's the way we do business in the place I come from."

And, without paying any further attention to the man in black, he walked off and soon reached the house, a small building in a neat inclosure, with a thicket in the rear. On the porch an old man was sitting—gray-haired

and bowed by age. Before Carleton could speak, a voice behind him said:

"Doctor Brandon has sent a prescription." It was the man in black, who had followed quickly.

"Well, well, Martin—very well, very well. You and Jeanie must see to it," faltered the old man.

A beautiful girl of about seventeen, with brown hair and eyes, had suddenly appeared in the doorway.

"Doctor Brandon has sent something, Jeanie," the old man said, in the same faltering voice, "by Mr.——"

He turned towards the young man.

"Carleton," said the latter, bowing to the girl, who made him a little courtesy in return.

## CHAPTER II.

THIS was the beginning of the acquaintance between Carleton and Jeanie Adams. He remained for an hour or two, and then returned to Doctor Brandon's, thinking of the brown hair and eyes, and of a less agreeable subject—the man in black, with the white and sinister face. There was something foreign in his appearance, but he was evidently a member of the family, and Carleton never lost sight of him—thinking of Jeanie.

A month afterwards the young traveler was still at Doctor Brandon's. He had completely lost his heart with Jeanie Adams, and saw her every day, and anybody seeing the expression of the young girl might have read her secret, too. They had told each other everything. In reply to Carleton's account of himself, Jeanie informed him that her father had once been quite rich, but had invested all his means in the gold mine, which had failed, and they were ruined; for Cousin Martin said it was now entirely worthless. Who was Cousin Martin? His full name was Martin Engel, and he was the son of her father's half sister who had married in Europe—in the City of Dresden. She and her husband had died there, and Cousin Martin had come to Virginia to live with his uncle.

"Do you like him?" said Carleton, almost abruptly.

Jeanie said nothing, looking down thoughtfully.

"For I do not," added the young man—"on his own account first, and then on another. He is in love with you! I have seen him watching you—and me, too. Do you care for him?"

The question brought on a critical interview, but they were interrupted, and Carleton went away without declaring his feelings. He was afraid to do so for fear of a repulse; but if he had seen the girl's expression as she looked after him he would not have doubted.

"Poor Mrs. Adams is going fast," said Doctor Brandon, on the very same evening. "Miss Nora was right about the banshee. Poor, dear little Jeanie! Her heart is wrapped up in her mother."

"But her father—and cousin—will be left," said Carleton, knitting his brows.

"Neither of them amounts to much. Mr. Adams is broken in health, and is completely under Engel's thumb—a man I have no use for, as we say in Virginia."

As the doctor did not enlarge on the cause of this dislike, Carleton said no more, and they soon retired for the night. The young man was evidently revolving something in his mind.

On the next morning he set out for the Vaucluse mine—still thinking, thinking. Here and there he stopped to pick up geological specimens by the way, but they did not interest him much. Something else occupied his mind. In an hour he came to the vicinity of the shaft, and turned in the direction of the house. Then he came back, and, going to a knoll near the shaft, stretched himself on the grass, spreading out his specimens and examining them absently. Some bushes concealed him—a cluster of elders and other shrubs. All at once he heard voices approaching, and, looking through an opening, saw Jeanie and Martin Engel coming towards the shaft. He could see that Engel was paler than usual, and distinctly caught his words:

"Then you mean to spurn me—to spurn me finally?" he said, with suppressed anger.

"I cannot say anything but what I have said," Jeanie replied, in a low tone.

"And so you throw me away after all the years I have been devoted to you—throw me away for this stranger, who comes here on his pretended hunt for minerals. Yes, he is on the hunt for something! He is no romantic youth, but a long-headed fellow who has heard that this is a gold region, and has come to prospect it—to look at the shaft on the sly!"

"You say yourself that it is of no value," said the young girl, coldly.

"Of no value?—very well," said Engel, in a singular tone. "But that is not the point. You are tired of living in this gloomy place. You wish to go away from it—in company with this unknown adventurer?"

"You asked me to walk with you. If the conversation is to be so unpleasant, I would rather go home, sir!"

"Ah, you call me 'sir'! and that is my return for all I have done—for watching over your father and mother and you all these years?"

But the girl was evidently indignant, and made no reply. She turned towards the house, her companion following her, and speaking to her. Carleton heard the greater part of what he said. He was urging her to marry him, and go with him to Dresden. Her mother's hours were numbered, he said, and she would soon need her no longer. Her father could dispose of his property and accompany them. Dresden was a bright and beautiful city, very different from—— Then the voice of the speaker became indistinct, and Carleton caught no more. He did not visit the house that day, but returned to Doctor Bran-

don's, and lay awake until two in the morning reflecting upon what he had overheard. He was not thinking so much of the sentimental expressions of Engel as of the simple words "Of no value?—very well" which he had used in reference to the gold mine. The words themselves were not much, but the tone in which they were uttered went for a great deal. There was a concealed thought in the mind of the speaker, evidently. He did not choose to express it, but it was there.

"The mine is of value!" Carleton exclaimed aloud, in the stillness of his chamber. "If it is not, I will soon know."

After breakfast, at which Doctor Brandon was not present, Carleton walked to a country store near, and bought one hundred and fifty feet of half-inch manilla rope. Then he set out for the Vaucluse mine, which he reached in about an hour. He concealed the rope in the elder-bushes near the mouth of the shaft. Then he went to the house. As he reached it, Doctor Brandon came out.

"Mrs. Adams is dead!" he said.

Behind was Jeanie, sobbing on her father's breast, and Martin Engel.

Carleton went away with the doctor, and did not return for a week, respecting the poor girl's grief. Then he came, and matters were all arranged between them. At the end of their interview in the little drawing-room, her pale cheek rested on his breast, and he said to her:

"I belong to you, Jeanie. Repeat after me, 'and I belong to you!'"

She repeated the words, with wet cheeks and blushes; and, after a long embrace, Carleton took his leave, and went away, with a sort of heaven in his heart. He would not have felt quite so happy if he had known that he had been overlooked and overheard. A man in the thicket behind the house had seen him coming, and had afterwards stolen to the window in the rear, where a chink between the shutters enabled him to look into the room. This man was Engel, and he saw and heard everything.

## CHAPTER III.

THE dénouement of these events now rapidly followed. Carleton was an acute man in spite of his youth, and had not forgotten Engel's singular manner and words in alluding to the mine. There was something under them, he felt, and he had formed the fixed resolution to explore the shaft. This he now proceeded to do, and reached the spot about eleven in the forenoon on the day after his interview with Jeanie.

The place was entirely deserted, and as the shrubbery concealed him from persons at the house, he could work without being observed. He found the manilla rope in its hiding place, knotted one end firmly around an upright of the framework, and tying a stone to the other end, lowered it into the shaft. When about one-half had run out, the stone rested upon something. He drew up the rope again, having marked it; took a rule from his pocket; measured, and found the stone had stopped at a depth of eighty feet. Thus the rope was more than sufficient, but another precaution was necessary. He took a small metal lamp from his pocket, lit it, affixed it to the rope, and then lowered it until it touched the bottom, when he drew it up again. It was still lit—the air at the shaft was therefore pure.

What remained now was to effect the descent, and this was not very difficult. The sides of the shaft were uneven, and here and there abutting rocks afforded a foothold. He attached the lamp to a button of his coat, grasped the rope, and slowly began the descent. It seemed interminable. There was no foul air, and, thanks to the resting-places, the rope did not cut his hands; but he went down, down, and could not help asking himself if the ascent would be so easy? Carleton was a brave youth, but something like a chill followed that question. Nearly a hundred feet was a long way for a man to draw himself up by a rope, and as he glanced upwards and saw the dim circle of light at the top of the shaft his heart shook a little.

Still he continued the descent—it was too late to do anything else now. If he was to perish he would perish. Suddenly his feet rested on the bottom.

He drew a long breath, detached the lamp from his button and, holding it above his head, looked round him. There was nothing peculiar in his surroundings. He saw what he was familiar with from visits to other mines—a number of passage-ways branching off in different directions, the roofs supported by rude timbers which were rotting from age and the effect of the damp. The air of the mine was heavy, but not foul; the peculiar moisture which he noticed was probably due to a thin thread of water which ran across one of the passages at a distance of about fifty feet.

Carleton paid but slight attention to these details. His dangerous enterprise had been undertaken with the view of thoroughly exploring the mine in order to discover if it contained gold, and to this he now addressed himself. He was familiar with the ordinary indications, and, holding the lantern above his head, went to and fro in the passage ways carefully examining the walls and floor. Here and there were plain indications of ore, but the quantity was slight, and far from sufficient to be worked with profit. One after another of the ramifications of the mine were thus explored with the utmost care, but still nothing rewarded his trouble. There was more or less gold ore in one and all, but not enough to be of any importance whatever. After hours spent in these depressing explorations, Carleton went back to the foot of the shaft, feeling more disappointment than he would have thought possible. Engel's expressions had deeply impressed him, and some words muttered now by the young man showed his bitter feelings.

"Rascal!" he said. "Then he fooled me,

after all! Well, so be it. At least my motive was good. I meant all for Jeanie. I had better be getting back. At least I'll find her if not the gold."

He was at the bottom of the shaft again, and fixed the lamp by its button. He then looked for the rope which he had left hanging against the wall of earth. It was not hanging there, but lying in a mass on the ground with one end rising from the pile as if to attract his attention. As he looked at it, Carleton became quite pale. He stooped down and examined it by the light of the lamp. The end of the rope was not frayed, but exhibited a clean edge. It had been cut.

## CHAPTER IV.

TWO days after this incident, as the people concerned in these events afterwards ascertained, Jeanie Adams had been waiting all day for Carleton, and towards sunset was seated on the porch of her father's house wondering what prevented him from coming. Her affection for the young man had now grown to be a very absorbing sentiment, and such sentiments ought not to be laughed at or criticised as unmanly since nature places them in the heart. The poor girl had a great thirst to see Carleton on this evening, and suddenly a quick color came to her cheeks. A figure on horseback—he often rode one of Doctor Brandon's—came out of the woods about half a mile distant. A moment afterwards the color faded. It was Engel, not Carleton.

He reached the house, and, throwing his bridle over a post, came in, passing the girl without looking at her. His face was covered with a sickly pallor, and the expression of his eyes was terrible. The girl asked in a hesitating tone:

"Have you been riding towards Chancellorsville?"

It was the direction of Doctor Brandon's. He looked at her without speaking, and her eyes remained fixed on him.

"What are you staring at me for?" he exclaimed. "Am I a wild animal?"

She scarcely recognized his voice.

"I was not aware that I was staring at you," replied the girl, with an offended air. "As my face is so disagreeable I will take it away."

She got up and went into the house, and thence to her chamber, with tears in her eyes.

Martin Engel looked after her, drawing a long breath as he did so. Then he went into the small drawing-room, where he found old Mr. Adams bowed down in his armchair, his head shaking with the palsy of age. He laid his hand roughly on the old man's shoulder.

"We must leave this country!" he said, abruptly. "The wilderness here breeds fever."

A feeble moan replied. It was doubtful if the old man understood, but plain that the stronger will of Engel was his master.

"We must go to Dresden! This is no place to live in!" The heavy hand was still on his shoulder. "That is healthy, and I have property there—enough for all. It must be done—must I say? You are in no condition to attend to business. I have been to make arrangements to-day to sell out everything here. They will be concluded to-morrow. Understand me! We must go by the steamer that sails in three days!"

His voice was that of a demented person, and he looked over his shoulder from moment to moment as if he expected to see something or some one. Suddenly a knock came at the front door, and exclaiming, "Understand me! You must!" Engel disappeared through the door in the rear just as Doctor Brandon entered the room.

Doctor Brandon came forward with a cheerful smile on his face, and said:

"I hope you are well to-day, my old friend—you and all. Mr. Carleton is with you, I suppose?"

"He is not here—he is not here!" quavered the voice of the old man.

"Not here?" exclaimed Doctor Brandon. "Why he has not been home for two or three days. Not here—where is he?"

A light footfall was heard on the stairs, and Jeanie came in quietly, holding out her hand.

"Where is Mr. Carleton, my dear?" the doctor asked. "I am growing a little anxious about him."

"Anxious! Mr. Carleton! Isn't he—oh, Doctor Brandon, what do you mean?"

Her face flushed and she seemed about to burst into tears.

"I mean, my dear," said the old physician, gravely, "that he has not been at my house for nearly three days: I supposed I would find him here, as he said that he was coming to see you. Where is he? It is strange!"

Jeanie turned quite pale, and put her hand on her heart: she seemed unable to speak.

"Could it be?" muttered Doctor Brandon—"but no, he is too prudent. And yet——"

A hand grasped his arm. It was Jeanie's; and she exclaimed:

"You mean something!"

"I mean—the shaft! I am afraid there has been some accident. He said that he meant to—yes, I am sure of it! That rope I saw him passing with! My child, bring me a lamp, and call some one—Mr. Engel—there is no time to lose!"

The shaking girl suddenly showed that she was a heroine. She had the lamp in a moment—Engel was nowhere to be seen; and she, Doctor Brandon, and even the tottering old Mr. Adams hastened through the dusk towards the shaft. Engel had hidden in the thicket in the rear of the house, but as soon as they left it hurried to his chamber, opened a drawer, from which he took a thin manuscript-book and threw it into the fire. Then he thrust into his pocket a roll of bank notes, also in the drawer, and, descending quickly, mounted his horse and disappeared in the thicket.

Doctor Brandon and his companions had, meanwhile, reached the shaft and the scene was heartrending. To the timbers of the up-



right was attached the end of the rope—it had evidently been cut by a sharp projection of rock, as the unhappy man descended into the shaft. The rope had yielded, and Carleton had, no doubt, fallen and was long since dead.

Hopeless groans and sobs from Jeanie followed this discovery. It could be seen that her heart was breaking, and her passionate agony even moved Engel, who had made a circuit in the darkness, and concealed himself in the elders not far distant. All at once he took a step towards the group. Why not? Carleton was dead, and why should any one dream that he—As the thought passed through his mind, a heavy hand fell upon his shoulder. He shrank and looked round. There was Carleton—thin and white, but in the flesh, and with eyes fairly blazing!

"You cut that rope! This is your knife, with your name on it. I found it at the bottom. You dropped it—you are a murderer!" He clutched Engel by the throat, but was far too weak to master him. Engel struck him a heavy blow, got free, and rushing to his horse, which he had tied at a little distance, went off at full gallop.

A week afterwards Carleton had nearly recovered his strength, and had explained the manner of his escape. He had found it impossible to remount the shaft, and, after making attempt after attempt, had wandered about, nearly starved and in despair. Finally, Providence had come to his succor. It occurred to him that the thread of water, which he had observed crossing one of the passages, might have some outlet. He had followed it; found the narrow passage gradually enlarge, and at last he came to the outlet into a ravine nearly a quarter of a mile from the shaft. He was saved, and had come nearly in time to arrest his murderer. It may as well be added that this gentleman was never seen again; but a singular circumstance revealed all in regard to him. He had committed the imprudence of keeping a diary, and had not burned it sufficiently, on the night of his flight, to prevent Doctor Brandon from reading the traceries in the cinders. The diary left nothing in doubt. Engel himself had descended the shaft; discovered that a rich vein had remained unworked, and meant to marry Jeanie and inherit it. Unfortunately, Carleton had interfered, and had now discovered the same vein while following the stream in escaping from the mine; and it was Carleton who was going to marry Jeanie, and be the proprietor on the death of Mr. Adams.

It is unnecessary to say that this happened. A company was formed to work the mine. It has been found to be one of the most valuable in the Atlantic States; and in these States there are no persons who are regarded as more charming than Mr. and Mrs. Carleton.

#### THE NEW IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

IN presenting a group of the new reigning family of Russia, it is scarcely necessary to give an extended sketch of the members. The Czar and Czarina have both been described biographically and personally, and the children are still too young to have achieved greatness. The new Czar, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was born in St. Petersburg, in May, 1868, and has already been gazetted Colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry of Moscow, and of the reserved infantry regiment of the Guard. The second son, George, was born in Zarskoe, in April, 1871, and is Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment of Infantry of Irkutsk. The Grand Duchess Xenia was born in April, 1875, and the Grand Duke Michael in December, 1878. The family is described as being an unusually happy one, both parents being particularly fond of the domestic attractions of life, and the children so far have been far more highly favored than those of many first sons of the Czars.

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE largest cargo of cotton ever floated on one bottom was carried by the steamer *Henry Frank* from Natchez to New Orleans during the first week in April. The steamer belongs to the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, and is 285 feet long and 52 feet beam, with 12 foot hold and 2,600 tons burden. She has 6 boilers, each 28 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, the cylinders 29 inches in diameter with 9 feet stroke. Her immense wheel is 28 feet in diameter, 28 feet wide, and her buckets 28 inches. The steamer left Memphis, March 24th, with 2,596 bales of cotton, of which 2,093 were compressed, and 500 sacks of cottonseed meal. At Scannel, Helena, the mouth of the White River, and several other points, she added largely to her cargo, so that when she left Natchez, April 1st, for New Orleans, she had on board 9,226 bales. The total cargo was thirteen tiers high, and was so stowed that the vessel not only moved with ease, but presented a most graceful appearance. Our sketch shows the steamer as she appeared after her arrival in New Orleans.

The amount of cotton carried this season into New Orleans by the *Henry Frank* to date, in her ten trips, is 68,515 bales, an average of 6,851 bales each trip.

For several years past the cotton merchants and factors in New Orleans have been demanding increased facilities for transacting business, not the least of which are suitable Exchange accommodations. If any special argument were needed beyond what has already been urged to establish the question of necessity, the arrival of the *Henry Frank* would have been sufficient.

About a year ago the site for a Cotton Exchange was purchased, and out of fifteen plans submitted on the last offer of premiums, the Building Committee of the Exchange selected that of Mr. Walters, a prominent architect of Louisville. The building he proposed is after the style of the French Renaissance, which succeeded the Gothic, and, though defective in some respects, is the most popular and appropriate style of street architecture in Paris. It is based on the antique, but is characterized by luxuriance and richness of ornament, pointed gables, mullioned windows, oriel and dormers, fantastic moldings and broken entablatures over the windows. The most striking peculiarity is the rocco ornament.

As designed by Mr. Walters, the new Cotton Exchange will be four stories in height, with *entresol* and *mansard* roof, which latter form is generally adopted in Paris, in connection with this style, since the days of the *Mansards*. The edifice has a front of about 72 feet, with a depth of 120. On the ground-floor will be the superintendent's office, "future" room, and the Exchange proper—a hall 110 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high, with a gallery for visitors.

The upper floors are intended for offices. The

extreme height of the building will be about 80 feet, and the *façade* of the Carondelet Street front, as shown by the architect's sketch, is elegant and very imposing. It displays several of the peculiar features of the Renaissance style; caryatides supporting the entablature of the entrance-door, mullioned windows, broken gables, pilasters with classic capitals, balconies, ornate moldings, and a dormer in the Mansard roof. The gable surmounting the entrance is crowned with two cotton bales, and at the apex of the uppermost gable of the *façade* are the coat-of-arms of Louisiana and the device from the great seal of New Orleans.

#### A Man Mortgages his Body.

ONE of the most remarkable deeds of mortgage probably ever made was put upon record in the register's office at Charlotte, N. C., on April 12th. According to the terms of this mortgage, Charles Didenover, an intelligent but impecunious man, conveys himself, and all right and title to himself, to another, to have and to hold forever, to secure a debt he owes the mortgagee. The deed was duly witnessed, signed and sealed. Didenover is a married man, and, under the laws of the State, before a man can convey any real estate, his wife has to give her signature thereto, acknowledged before a notary public or magistrate, although it is doubtful if the object in this case has character of property. Didenover's wife waives all of her rights, title and claims to him in favor of the mortgagee, and signed the deed of conveyance and acknowledged the same with all due form before a magistrate. The case is one of the most remarkable ever known in that section, and attracts widespread interest. If a man can mortgage himself and convert his body into legal collateral, it will open up a new class of security which will be hailed with great pleasure by many an impecunious man.

#### Farming on a Grand Scale.

THE ranch of H. J. Glenn, in Colusa County, California, is one of the largest and most noted in the State, and, perhaps, presents the best illustration of extraordinary farming along the Sacramento. On being asked recently why he raised wheat alone, his reply was as follows: "The answer is simple. It is the only crop that will bear transportation; it is the only crop not perishable." Dr. Glenn's ranch comprises about 60,000 acres of land, and the number of acres in wheat each year ranges between 40,000 and 50,000. Reckoning an average of from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, the aggregate crop each year amounts to something more than 1,000,000 bushels. This enormous amount of grain requires vast appliances for planting and bringing it to market; and the capital invested in machinery alone sums up a considerable fortune. During the harvest time there are employed on the entire ranch some 500 men. Dr. Glenn is general in-chief of his force, and the ranch is divided, for convenience of operations, into nine smaller ranches—each with dwelling-house, barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary buildings. In charge of these are 7 foremen, under whom are 16 blacksmiths, 14 carpenters, 6 engineers, 6 machinists, 5 commissaries and numerous cooks and servants. The common workmen are divided into gangs, and detailed where they are needed. There are 130 gang plows; 60 herders, to which belong 180 wagons; 6 cleaners, 100 harrows, 18 seeders, 6 threshers, 6 engines. Besides, there are many smaller instruments and vehicles, which cannot be classified. Co-operating with their human brethren in the great labor are 1,000 work-horses and mules, with a kinship of 1,000 brood mares and younger stock which has not yet achieved the dignity of labor. There are 32 dwelling-houses, 27 barns, 14 blacksmith shops, and other structures sufficient to swell the aggregate to 100. The machinery could not be replaced for \$125,000; the work-horses and mules are worth \$110,000; the brood mares and young stock, \$75,000; and the buildings on the place \$100,000. The ranch is about 20 miles above the town of Colusa.

#### A Great Conference.

AN ecumenical council of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its branches will meet in London in September next. This conference has been talked of in the churches of the denomination for several years, but no decided action was taken until last May, when, at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, a plan was drawn up and agreed to by the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the different branches in the United States. The denomination numbers over 4,000,000 of actual communicants, and a Methodist population of about 15,000,000. There are numerous branches in Europe and this country, and will all be represented in the Conference. The members of the Conference will number 400, one-half of whom will represent British and Continental Methodism, and one-half the churches in the United States and Canada. As nearly as possible the Conference will be composed of lay and clerical delegates equally. The 200 delegates of the United States will be assigned to the churches as follows: The Methodist Episcopal Church, 80 delegates; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 38; African Methodist Episcopal Church, 12; Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 10; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, 6; the Evangelical Association, 6; the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, 2; the Union American Protestant Church, 2; the Methodist Protestant Church, 6; the American Wesleyan Church, 4; the Free Methodist Church, 2; the Independent Methodist Church, 2; the Congregational Methodist Church, 2; the Methodist Church of Canada, 12; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, 4; the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States and Canada, 2; the Bible Christian, 2; the British Methodist Episcopal Church, 2. The remaining six members are left to be distributed by the western section of the General Executive Committee. The assignment of delegates to the European and Continental churches have not yet been made. The delegates will be named by the Conferences as they meet between this time and next July. The Conference will not meet for legislative purposes, for it will have no authority to legislate. It is not for doctrinal controversies, for Methodism has no doctrinal differences. It is not for an attempt to harmonize the various politics and usages of the several branches of the one great Methodist family, for Methodism has always striven for unity rather than uniformity. It is not, in a word, for consolidation, but for co-operation. It is to devise such means for prosecuting our home and foreign work as will result in the greatest economy and efficiency to promote fraternity, to increase the moral and evangelical power of a common Methodism, and to secure the more speedy conversion of the world.

#### The Slave Trade in Egypt.

SO FAR back as 1840, Mehemed Ali promised for the first time the suppression of the slave trade in Egypt. In June of that year a vote of thanks to the Viceroy of Egypt was passed at a meeting held in London. In February, 1841, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, in the firman investing Mehemed Ali with the supreme power over the newly-conquered provinces to the south of Egypt, declared that the slave trade was entirely opposed to all principles of justice and humanity, and in this firman he specially requested Mehemed Ali to suppress and prevent the traffic in slaves. In 1847 the Sultan addressed another firman to the Viceroy of Egypt, containing strict orders for the immediate suppression

of the trade. There can, therefore, be no question as to the illegality of the slave trade having been recognized by the suzerain power. In April, 1869, the ex-Khedive placed Sir Samuel Baker Pasha at the head of an expedition, having for its object "to suppress the slave trade, to introduce a system of regular commerce, etc." In April, 1873, Colonel Gordon was entrusted with the Government of the Sudan. In August, 1876, a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society waited on Lord Derby to ask for the adoption of more rigorous measures for the suppression of the slave trade. In August, 1879, the same society presented a memorial to Lord Derby asking for the nomination of consuls at the ports of the Red Sea. To this memorial there were affixed the signatures of forty members of Parliament (five of whom are at present members of the Cabinet). In August, 1877, the promulgation of the convention with Her Majesty's Government was ordered by khedivial decree. In June, 1878, a supplementary decree appeared, couched in vigorous language. In June, 1880, a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society waited on Lord Granville, asking for the appointment of consuls at Massowah and Khartoum. The above short historical résumé of the Egyptian slave trade question will show that it is just forty years since the founder of the present Egyptian dynasty promised the suppression of the slave trade. A great stride in the good work has been made of late, but much yet remains to be done.

#### The Disasters in the Missouri Valley.

THE disasters by the floods in the Upper Missouri Valley greatly exceed in extent any previous experience of the sort. An appeal issued from Yankton, Dakota, April 13th, says: "For two weeks large areas of bottom lands extending many hundreds of miles along each side of the river have been submerged by water and heavy masses of ice. A large share of this land is, or was, well settled. All their stock is lost; dwellings, churches, stores, school-houses, even whole villages, are demolished and swept away. In many instances groups of families who have taken refuge in the larger buildings are still imprisoned in the gorges of ice, and cannot be reached by the most determined efforts. A careful estimate shows that at least 7,000 people are driven from their homes. Of this number at least one-half lose everything but the clothing they had on, and will need aid from one to three months. Citizens in the vicinity have done, and are doing all in their power to save and help the sufferers. The Government will issue rations to a certain extent, but after all this has been done there will still be a great need of money and clothing, and also of grain for planting."

Another dispatch says: "Yankton is almost destitute of fuel and coal-oil, and short of provisions. This fact, with the continued winter weather, adds to the suffering among the homeless families who have been drowned out. The city can furnish shelter for about 1,000. As soon as the gorge breaks boats can be sent below for supplies. All the railroads west of Yankton are snowed in."

#### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

##### Victor Hugo and the Children.

With all the demonstrations of personal and popular esteem with which Victor Hugo was honored on his birthday, none seemed to give him as much true pleasure as the delegation of little children who marched regally into his reception-room, bearing a banner inscribed with the title of one of his late works, "The Art of Being a Grandfather." Their spokesman made a grave little address, to which the veteran *littérateur* responded in grateful terms. He afterwards conducted them about his house and grounds and waved adieus as they cheerily marched away.

##### The Late Czar.

The parties convicted of the assassination of the Czar, except the woman Hessa Helfmann, were hanged, April 15. An attempt two days previous to rescue them from the prison was frustrated by the soldiers and police, who captured twenty individuals with bombs concealed on their persons. Immediately after the Emperor fell the police and troops began to gather up the remains of the killed and to bear off the wounded. A shrine was erected on the spot, bearing boxes of flowers, greens, immortelles and a draped picture of a saint. The greater part of the population of St. Petersburg and all the delegations of peasants have visited the spot and recited prayers for the repose of the Czar's soul. It is at this place that Alexander III. will cause a memorial church to be erected. Solemn services were held in all the European capitals by the Russian Greek clergy, as in Washington and New York, on the announcement of the Czar's death, and allegiance was sworn to the new sovereign. The Russian church in Paris is a grand structure, and the scene at the altar when the oath was taken by the Russian colony resident and sojourning to the city, was very solemn and at the same time brilliant.

##### Kilmainham Jail, Dublin.

Kilmainham Jail, in Dublin, is an ordinary criminal prison, part of which has been fitted up for the accommodation of persons arrested under the new Coercion Act, who, during their confinement, are allowed many comforts and privileges not enjoyed by the convict inmates. For some time they were supplied with food at the expense of the Land League, but they have now agreed to take the prison fare, so as to relieve the fund from the burden of their support. On St. Patrick's Eve and the night of St. Patrick's Day a large number of bands assembled outside the jail and serenaded the Land League prisoners, for whom frequent cheers were given by the bystanders.

##### The Late Queen of Denmark.

Her Majesty Queen Caroline, widow of King Christian VIII. of Denmark, died at her palace at Copenhagen on March 9th. She was born June 28th, 1796, her father being the Duke of Schleswig Holstein, and was married to Christian VIII. May 22d, 1815. She had been a widow since 1848. Her good looks and amiable temper were preserved to the last, and profound homage was paid to her remains.

##### The New Italian Ironclad.

Last week we published engravings of two new war vessels, built for the English and German navies, and alluded to a third just completed by Italy. The *Italia* was launched at Castellmare in September last, the work being begun in 1876. She was planned, like the famous *Duilio*, by Admiral Brix. She has been built entirely of steel, is of 14,300 tons displacement, is armed with a spur some nine feet in length, and will carry four 100-ton guns in addition to broadside batteries of smaller calibre. The engines are of 8,000 horse power, working twin screws. Her length is 400 feet, her breadth 75 feet, and her depth nearly 33 feet. Italy has now equaled England in the production of a 100-ton gun, and surpassed her by building the largest ironclad afloat.

##### The New Bourse at Antwerp.

The new Bourse, or Exchange, at Antwerp is considered by travelers as one of the curiosities of the ancient city. It was built to take the place of the grand structure destroyed by fire in 1855, an edifice regarded for many years as one of the highest conceptions of architectural art, and which was taken as the model for the Exchange in London. The new building is near the hotel St. Antoine.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—A LINE of steamships from New Orleans to Europe is in contemplation by the Anchor Line steamship Company.

—THE reports of April 1st received at the Department of Agriculture show an increase of nearly four per cent. in the area sown in winter wheat.

—THE New York Methodist Episcopal Conference has adopted resolutions condemning polygamy, and applauding President Garfield's inaugural address on that subject.

—THE members of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, who some years ago established a temporary convent at Yonkers, in the State of New York, are about to leave for Spain.

—A PROVISIONAL Government for Peru has been sworn in at Magdalen near Lima, and a portion of the first instalment of the Chilean levy paid. The remainder is required to be paid within a month.

—A COMPANY has been organized at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to build an elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. The work will begin at once, and the elevator will be in readiness to handle grain this year.

—A SANTA FÉ dispatch says: "Governor Terrasano, of Chihuahua, has stationed 500 Mexican troops at El Paso, anticipating trouble between the natives and the Americans when the railroads get further into the interior of Mexico."

—AN appeal issued last week by Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Sherman, and several other ladies prominent in Washington society, in behalf of the sufferers from the recent disastrous earthquake at Sicily, has been responded to by liberal contributions.

—UPWARDS of three hundred of the principal merchants of Glasgow and neighborhood have presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington urging the desirability of Great Britain being represented in the approaching monetary conference in Paris.

—THE second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on May 25th. The meeting is expected to be an important one. Papers on a variety of subjects will be read by prominent writers on industrial topics.

—NEW ORLEANS is rapidly stepping to the front as a grain-exporting point. During the month of March there were shipped from that port 1,303,838 bushels of corn, 490,409 bushels of wheat, 22,428 bushels of rye, and 3,977 barrels of flour. The aggregate value of these shipments was over \$1,300,000.

—THE Canadian Government is trying to attract Irish immigration by a free grant of 160 acres of land in Manitoba to every settler on the payment of a patent fee of \$10, but the inducement does not appear to be sufficient. As a London journal observes, going to Canada only appears to be a circuitous way of getting to the United States.

—THE latest returns from Sicily state that 8,000 persons were killed and 10,000 injured by the recent earthquakes. The locality which suffered the most is Nivata, where 1,200 were killed. There have been additional shocks, one of which caused the surface of the ground to subside a metre. Great numbers of the inhabitants are emigrating.

—THERE are two States in the Union to which the Chinese have not yet penetrated—Vermont and North Carolina. The census returns show that in all the other States and Territories there are only 105,468 Chinese all told. There is not half as much danger at the present writing from the invasion of the Asiatics as there is from Mormonism, or from the spread of irreligion.

—It is announced that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will complete its extension from Richmond to the sea by July 1st, while the connection westward, by way of Lexington and Big Sandy Lane to Lexington, Ky., will be finished by October 1st. This entire line of 650 miles will be steel-railed. The rails are now on the ground. Forty-two new locomotives and 1,100 new cars have been ordered for the new eastern extension, and fifteen locomotives and 400 cars have been ordered for the Big Sandy branch.

—ACCORDING to a census return just issued there were 1,005 blast furnaces and rolling mills in the United States on May 31st, 1880, as against 808 in 1870, the daily capacity of the former being 19,248 tons as against 8,857 tons in 1870. The amount of capital invested in iron and steel industries last year was \$130,971,000, as against \$121,772,000 in 1870. The production was 7,265,000 tons in 1880, as against 3,655,000 tons in 1870. Pennsylvania is credited with 49 per cent. of the total production.

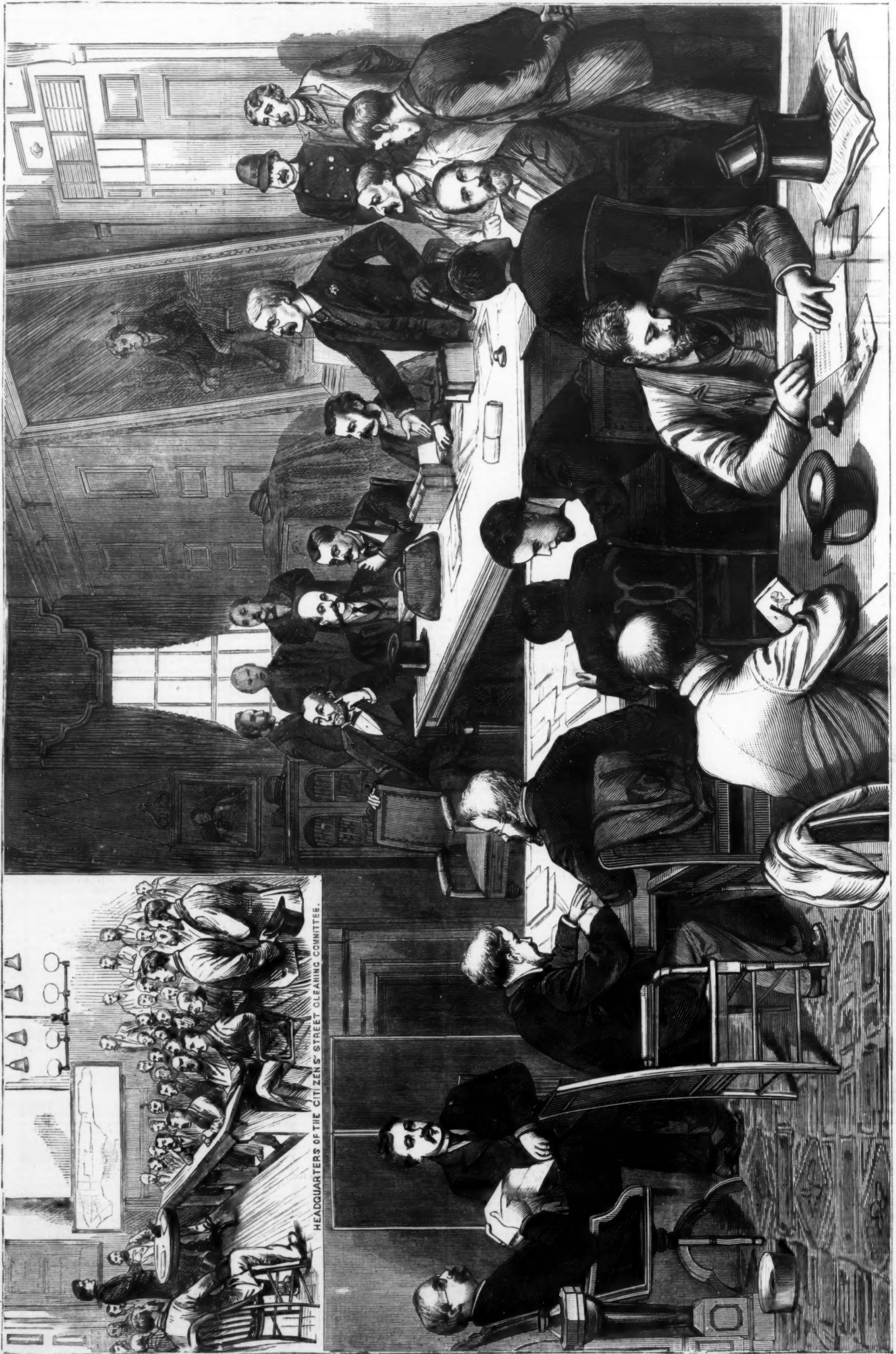
—AT the hanging of the Russian nihilists, the executioner was a reprieved convict. The prisoners were conveyed from the fortress in two carts, with their backs towards the horses and their hands tied to boards on their breasts bearing the word "Régicide" in large letters. All the prisoners received the ministrations of the priests, and kissed the cross and each other. They were very firm except Russakoff, who fainted at the last moment. Michailoff's rope broke twice. Order was not disturbed. There was an immense concourse of spectators.

—THE school population of the United States is fourteen millions and a half, and of Russia, fifteen millions; of France, about six millions and a half, and of England and Wales, two millions and a half. The United States has of actual pupils more than nine and one third millions; France, four and two-thirds millions; Prussia, four millions; England and Wales, three million seven hundred thousand. In several of these countries the official school age is from three to fifteen years, so that the tables make it appear that there are more pupils than school population.

—THE division in the Democratic Party of Arkansas upon the question of the payment of certain portions of the State's indebtedness, which originated two or three years since, has culminated in the attempt to found a new party, which will run a separate ticket at the next gubernatorial election in opposition to the nominees of the Democracy. The leaders of the movement oppose the payment, or the levy of any tax to pay, in whole or part, any of the bonds known as the Railroad Aid, Levee or Holford bonds, on the ground of illegality. An address to the people has been issued, setting forth their views and purposes.

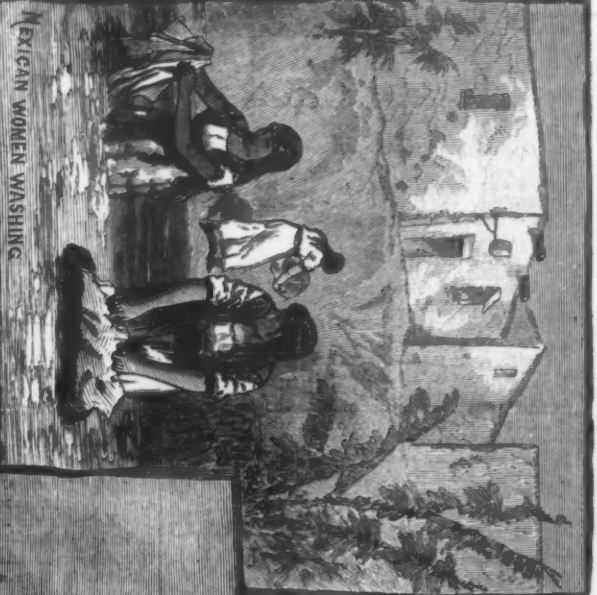
—THE New York Union Theological Seminary has at length secured a location for permanent buildings, having purchased a tract of land comprising ten city lots on the square bounded by Park and Madison Avenues and by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, fronting on Park Avenue. The Directors will at once proceed to the erection of the necessary buildings. As a commencement, ex-Governor Morgan, who last year gave \$100,000 as a fund for erecting a library building and supplementing the library of the seminary, has just given the same amount towards the purchase of a new site, and other subscriptions have been received amounting to \$50,000. The Directors require only \$125,000 to complete the payment, which it is hoped the friends of this important institution will immediately supply. The foundation of the new buildings, one of which is to receive the name of the late beloved President, the Rev. Dr. Adams, will be speedily laid.





NEW YORK CITY.—THE AGITATION FOR CLEAN STREETS.—THE HEARING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS BEFORE MAYOR GRACE, ON THE CHARGES REFERRED BY HIM.—SEE PAGE 151.

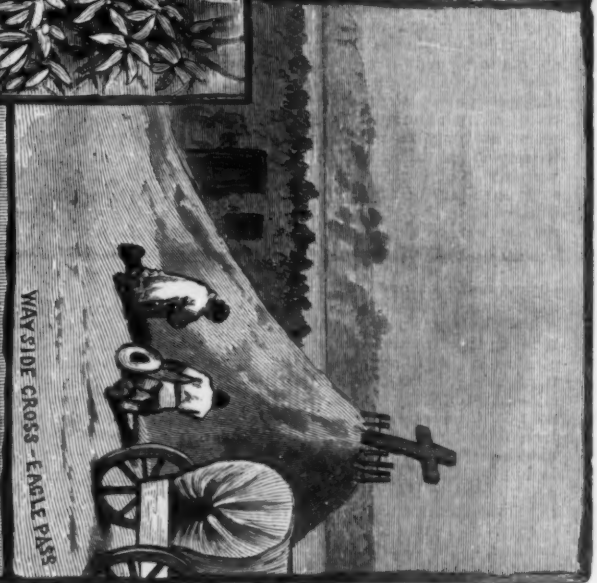




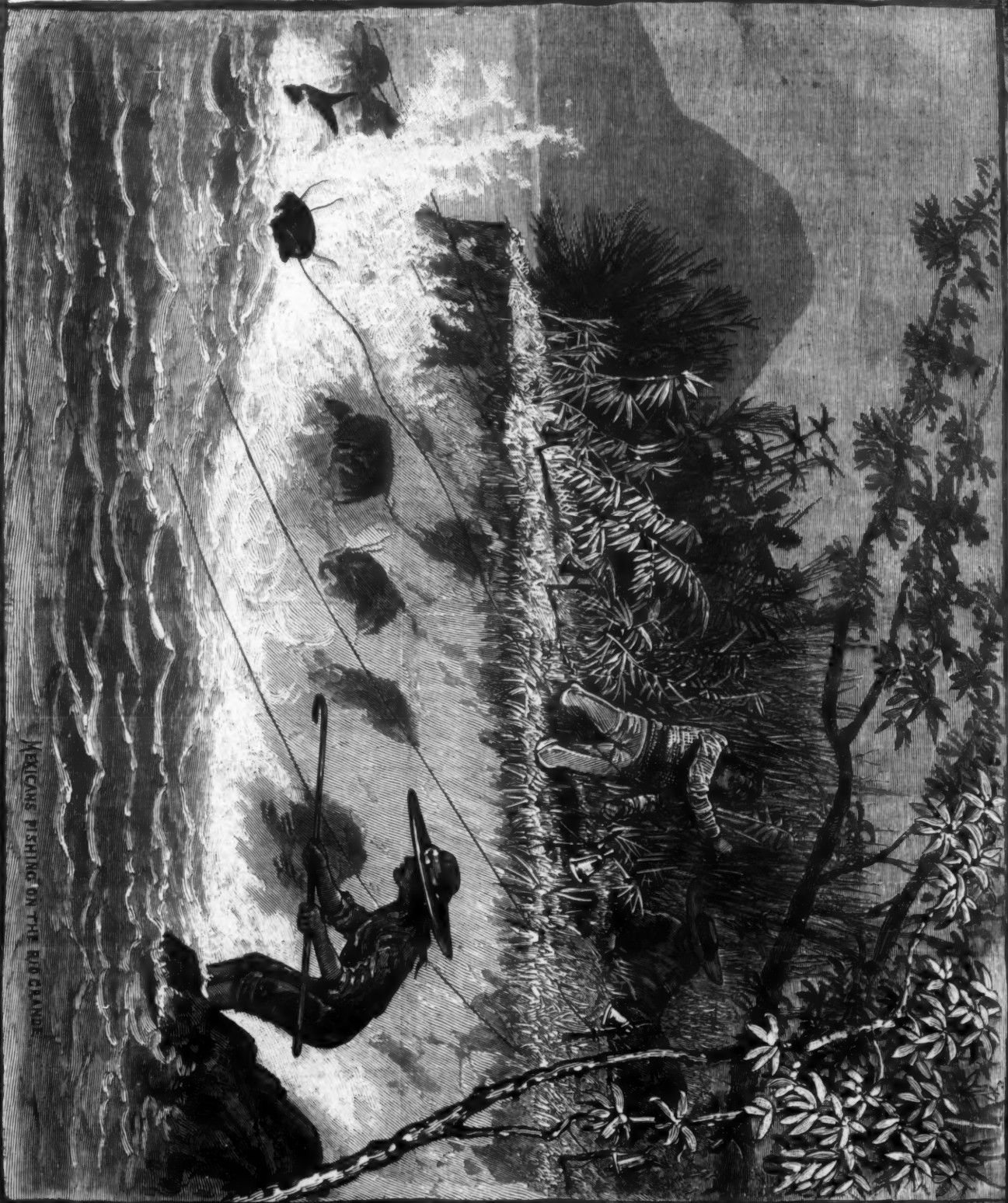
MEXICAN WOMEN WASHING



RUNNING OVER STOLEN CATTLE



WAYSIDE CROSS - EAGLE PERCH



MEXICANS FISHING ON THE RIO GRANDE



MEXICAN BARILENO



MEXICAN SOLDIER

ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER—SCENES ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.—FROM SKETCHES BY W. S. SPARKS.—SEE PAGE 150.



## OUT OF EDEN.

OUTSIDE, the wastes reach bleak and bare  
Beneath a lurid, cloud-cast sky;  
Gray, stagnant pools reflect despair  
In every growth that struggles there;  
Ill omen weights the ambient air;  
A lonely night-bird's lingering cry  
Goes wailing by!

Against the portals of the place,  
That rise impassive, grim and stern,  
He sets his wild, pain-haggard face  
Till each bar leaves a furrowed trace;  
His tremulous hands his body brace;  
His eager, fevered eyeballs yearn  
Some grace to learn!

Within, voluptuous, mellowed light  
Lies warm on flowers and pictured walls,  
And, loveliest to all earthly sight,  
On one, a woman, sweet, straight, slight,  
With small, poised head, gray-blue eyes bright—  
A queen before whose feet Love falls,  
And men are thralls!

Alone she sits, red lips apart,  
Half-tender for a space, and then  
She murmurs with impatient start—  
"What if his exile break his heart?"  
He disobeyed me and must smart  
For his disloyalty till when  
Faith turns again!"

Who is without sin? Flesh is weak!  
One little word, and she would find  
Him kneeling at her feet to seek  
By penance to atone; but plague  
Still tells her pride its wrath to wreak;  
Soft robes her softer limbs enwind,  
Her heart unkind!

With murder in his soul he goes,  
Strong love of her still surging hot;  
He meets a man for whom life flows  
In happy channels, and he throws  
A wild curse at him—he who knows  
How Fate and Love have left his lot  
Of God forgot!

JOHN MORAN.

## THE TYRANNY OF FATE; OR, A FIAT OF DRACO.

BY MISS ANNIE DUFFELL.

## CHAPTER X.

"THE houses of the fisheries of Newfoundland are built chiefly of wood. This construction exposes the towns to dreadful conflagrations, and at different periods St. John's, as well as other places upon the island, have been entirely destroyed by fire."

Another night has fallen over the fisheries. Sitting at the window of Joan's desolate cottage is Madame, while Joan herself reclines upon the pallet in a restless slumber. She is wrapped in deep meditation—so deep that for some time she fails to note that reddish glare that is creeping through the town and mingling strangely with the white light over the water, and that distant muffled roar breaking above the cry of the gull and the waves. But at last she is roused by a fierce knocking at the door, and a wild and agitated voice cries:

"Wake up—wake up, for God's sake! D'ye not know we are burning down?" And at the same time strikes upon the ear the loud and wailing shriek of "Fire! fire!" Joan also hears that appalling cry, and leaps from the bed before Madame can speak, and together both women rush out into the night. A grand but awful spectacle meets their vision. Far along the coast—the huts reach some distance, the town, as all such, being straggling and irregular—sweeps a flood of flames, leaping and curling like fiery serpents. All the poor little huts of the fishermen are engulfed in the fire, which sweeps them down as in reckless sport. The women and children flee, screaming and wringing their hands, to the upper end of the town; the men stand by in gloomy silence and inactivity, powerless to stay the destroyer that is sweeping their little all from them and making them homeless. The roar and crackling of the flames every moment increases, as steadily and surely the fire pursues the fugitives to the huts still standing. The inhabitants are fast losing all semblance of self-control, and, with one accord, all cluster around Joan like a pack of frightened sheep, many of the women clinging to her, with moans to save them. The girl's tall figure towers in their midst, and her face, always colorless, looks grandly composed in the glare of the fire. With these people she is very powerful. She speaks to them in her clear, strong tones that hold no trace of excitement. She reasons the men out of their sullen rage and inactivity, until, stimulated by her, they rush to work, striving to rescue a little from the flames—if only some small idol of a household worship—and carrying far up the coast the rude furniture of those huts still untouched. The women she soothes and controls as a mother her children, and while she is thus employed Madame regards her in affectionate admiration, for she has grown to love the strong, noble nature disguised in the sturdy form of the fisher-girl. But suddenly Madame starts sharply, and her glance, leaving Joan, turns in the direction of her own hut. In the excitement and horror of the moment no thought of it has before come to her. It stands still untouched by the fire, though the one next to it is already catching. One moment of irresolution, of a deadly temptation, perhaps, and she turns and speeds towards it. The heat is intense, and the roar of the flames on her neighbor's hut, that burns like tinder, deafening. She knocks loudly, but there is no response. It is not a time for ceremony, and, turning the knob with which familiarity has made her skillful, she opens the door and enters. The room is filled with the glare of the fire. In one corner, upon the pallet, her

enemy has thrown himself, still attired in his customary garments. She stands and looks at him, around her the heat and the roar of the flames. He is sleeping soundly, in all the abandonment and grace of a young child—one arm serving as a pillow for his dusky head. Over his face, with its dark, rich beauty, flickers the crimson shadow of the burning houses.

For an instant a convulsion strongly like pain breaks up the woman's stony face, and her hands tighten. How the olden time comes before her in this hour! There is something about him, as he lies thus, of the innocence she once thought he possessed. She remembers how in that time that dark loveliness was her joy and great pride; she remembers how she yielded up to him a glad, free worship that held no doubt or suspicion; how she asked no greater happiness than to lie at his feet looking up in the dark depths of his beautiful eyes. Yet even then she was covered with the shame to which he had sunk her, though unconscious of it.

At last she touches him with her foot. The great eyes flash wide and look up at her in joyful surprise.

"Ah, Natalie!" he murmurs, and reaches up one soft hand, the very hand that felled her to the floor where now she stands. "What is it, *cara mia*?"

He pauses suddenly and his hand drops. The smell, the roar, that horrid, lurid glow of the fire, attract his attention, and into his eyes steals a look of great terror. For a moment he is speechless with fear. With his soft, sunny, Greek nature, no woman was ever greater coward at heart than he. It was always that great, Spartan courage in the woman that he feared. He flings up his arms to her with an appealing gesture, and a cry breaks in his throat.

"Natalie—Natalie!" he gasps. Her tyrant and master though he is, it is always to her that he turns in moments of peril or bewilderment like this.

"Get up," she says, calmly.

He springs to his feet. Through the door and the window he sees the sea of fire—its hot breath scorches his face, its glare dazzles him. He turns to her: in his eyes that look of mortal terror intensified threefold. His brain is bewildered by the sudden waking from deep slumber—is paralyzed by the din and horror of his surroundings.

"Natalie—Oh, my God!—save me, save me!" he cries.

"Compose yourself," she says, still in that stoical calm. "There need be no danger if you act sensibly."

"But what is it?" he moans, and his face is blanched to the hue of marble. "Natalie, what is the meaning of it?"

"The town is burning," she replies, composedly: "but you can save yourself—go!" She leads him to the door and points to the upper end of the town, where the women are congregated. He grows a trifle more composed upon discovering that the conflagration is the effect of no supernatural cause, though he still shudders with nervous excitement. He looks at her. Her face, marble like in its hue, is grandly beautiful in the glare of the burning huts; her eyes, deep and mysterious in their splendor, are perfectly tranquil; her whole appearance is instinct with that grandest of human attributes—physical and mental courage.

He seizes her hand, and bursts into tears.

"You saved me," he murmurs, through the fierce sobs that shake his form—"you! Oh, Natalie, I am not worthy of this!"

She points to the spot where the inhabitants are congregated.

"Go!" she says, coldly.

He half starts from her, then hesitates. His eyes have changed; a half-abashed, deprecating look fills them as he regards her, so well does he know that she will divine his motive and thoughts.

"And you?" he says, lowly.

In her azure eyes flashes the old weary irony.

"Have no fear for me," she replies; and he flushes under her scathing sarcasm. "Your fortune is safe. However deeply I may desire it, I have not the courage to remain and go down with the hut."

Without another word he turns and speeds away to safety. Though earth and heaven fail him, there is always one thing he can trust—her word!

Left alone, Madame turns, and her glance sweeps the small room, and, as she looks, her proud and bitter eyes soften. Ah, that year that is past! She is cut loose from it forever. The light of the flames deepens in the room. A hissing noise sounds from the roof; the hut has caught—this hut that has known her pain, her repentance, her vain atonement! Before her aching brain comes the memory of the many nights she has wrestled here in her dumb agony of spirit—of the deep waters of humiliation and repentance that she has drunk! Almost the rude walls should be sanctified by her pain. Yet it was all for naught. Since she could not continue in that atonement, it is well that destruction shall claim the altar whereon she offered up herself a sacrifice for her sin. With one last look around the room at the familiar objects that have grown dear to her through their association with her expiation, she turns, and crosses the threshold for the last time.

The sun rises upon a mass of ashes where stood the village of the fisheries of Needle Rocks. It is a dreary time. All around are the debris of the fire, which still smolders in some places among the ruins, with the smell of it heavy upon the air. It is the first time in many years that the morning tide has taken out with it no boats from the town; it is the first time that slaughter has ceased in the season, and the seas are left unmolested in their kingdom. Gathered together are the haggard, fagged women and children, with all their

sturdy, acclimated natures shuddering in the fierce cold of their unprotected condition. Over the ashes of the hut that in the past year has been her home, sits Madame. Soon she is joined by her visitor; they are partially protected by one of the rude sheds built for the temporary convenience of the homeless ones by the potentates from St. John's. Looking at her companion sharply, she sees that he is eager and excited. There is in his eyes a swift changing light as he commences talking that warns her to be careful in her replies.

"I suppose," he observes, carelessly, "that you have learned a good deal about these people since your stay here?"

"I have learned," she answers, "that they are a very innocent and simple people, attending to their business and interfering with no one."

"You have learned nothing concerning their secret lives? No little household romance or tradition relating to some individual family?"

A flash of something akin to fear has come into her eyes, but she answers, calmly:

"And if I have, of what value would it be to you?"

The man starts sharply. "Of priceless value," he says, eagerly. "I am at the bottom of some mystery. I dare not tell you all yet, until you promise me your sympathy and co-operation. Look here!"—abruptly—"I was walking along the ruins a few minutes ago, when my foot struck a hard substance. Unearthing it, I discovered a small iron box, uninjured by the fire. Of course, I took it away with me. Among other things it contained this gem. You are a judge of jewels; is it not of the first water?"

She takes it and examines it closely.

"It is a diamond of the purest water, and the largest stone I have ever seen. It is worth a fortune, and must be a family jewel. You have no right to it."

That sweet, mellow laugh breaks from him. "Nevertheless, my dear, I shall take the liberty of keeping it," he replies, again possessing himself of the jewel.

"You have no right," she reiterates, and her nostrils dilate. "I shall announce that such a box is found and awaits its owner."

That swift, brutal rage seizes him.

"Do it if you dare!" he says, between his clinched teeth. "If you have the courage to risk the consequences, just make the announcement; but you shall repent it. I tell you I shall keep the jewel and the box, not simply for the value of it, but because it involves a family mystery. I tell you I am at the bottom of a secret. There is some noble house which has had shameful dealings with some member of this community. With your knowledge of the people and the houses you could be of great assistance to me. If you would tell me, as near as you can judge from the location of the ashes, what family occupied the hut in whose ruins I found this jewel, it would help me to get more readily at the heart of the secret."

"How do you know there is a secret?"

"I found writings in the box to that effect."

"Even in that case, it is not proven that any family in this town is connected with it."

"It proves it conclusively to me."

"Does it? Wait till I tell you. Along this coast there is nothing more common than wrecks—"

"I know there was one wreck," he interrupts shrugging his shoulders. She pales slightly at this allusion to their first meeting in the water, but resumes calmly:

"There have been more than one. Many, many ships have been stranded off the coast, and for days afterwards the sea has lined the shore with the ship's possessions. Garments, furniture, trunks—articles of all description—have been dragged by the fishermen from the water. If you had gone in the huts yesterday at this time, in every home you would have beheld evidence of what I say. Some rich piece of furniture, some strip of carpet, a lace shade or a statue would have told the truth. Why, yesterday morning I could have taken you to the poorest hovel in the town and shown you one of Guido's Madonnas strung above the fireplace. It was discolored and almost ruined by the salt-water, to be sure, but it was his, and his name was upon it. Another family serve their salt cod and their bacon upon dishes that there can be no doubt are of the purest Dresden. Carefully packed, they had been dragged comparatively uninjured from the wreck. And not many years ago a vessel was wrecked, upon which was a bridal party. The entire *trousseau* of the bride was washed ashore, and for months afterwards the women went fishing in Lyons velvet, and Worth's toilets were in every hut. Why could it not be that this precious box of yours had been washed ashore?"

The man looks aghast and dismayed.

"You see your greed makes you jump at conclusions," she continues, pursuing her advantage. "What, I admit, would be mysterious and suspicious in the hands of a fisherman, would be very commonplace, very natural, if proven to be the possession of a passenger upon a lost vessel."

"I don't believe it," he says, resolutely.

"And even if it were so, the mystery would not be changed; there are the papers!"—his eyes light exultingly. "I tell you I hold in black and white a family secret, and I believe some one in this community is connected with that family. Furthermore"—his eyes brighten still more with amusement and triumph—"I believe that you know something about this affair, or you never would have taken so much trouble to argue me out of my impression."

"I shall miss you more now I can tell," says Joan, drearily, as, later, she and Madame sit together in the hut that has been assigned to the former until her own can be rebuilt.

"If I need never go away—if I could only stay here always by you!" cries Madame, passionately. "Oh, Joan! how can I leave?"

Do you know, you are the first friend I ever found? It is so hard to leave!"

"Then why-for do you go?" queries the girl, with simple directness. In her own innocence and simplicity she can form no conception, even if told, of the shame and intricacies that hem in this other life. "Dear, I have put ye no questions about this fine gentleman, with his sleek beauty, but I can like him no more nor I can like the pretty spotted serpents that crawl through the grass of the pasture-lands—their sting is poisonous. But I will not gainsay that I have had my thoughts, and I fear that he brings to ye trouble. If so, I would not go with him, dear. Ye have seemed to be happier when he was away nor now he is here, and I judge from that ye would be better for ever apart. So it is this that I would say to ye: If ye could content ye self here in this country—if ye could put up with a rough body like me for a companion—it's nobody would be happier to have you always with them nor Joan Foraythe, and my home would always be yours if only ye would stay."

"Such peace is not for me," says Madame, bitterly; "though I can never tell you, Joan, how grateful I am for all your kindness. Do me the justice to believe that, aside from my own pain at parting with you, I grieve to leave you in this rude life, when in every respect you are so fitted to reign in another. If I could only take you with me—if I only had a good and honorable home to offer to you—I would ask you, dear, to go with me. I would—"

"But I would not do it," interrupts the girl, vehemently. "I would not go out to that bitter, wicked world no more nor I would thrust my hand in the fire! From what I can hear the world always withers the heart and spoils the life that has aught to do with it. You yourself are wretched. It cursed the mother—it took away her heart, her reason, her life! She came back to the old home for rest. Yet it was too late; the selfish world had robbed her of everything but me. Yet I can never forget that, though she had tasted of the gayeties of that great life of princes and nobles, it was back to her old hut she wandered, bringing her broken heart to lay it down by the sea. She was always tired, since I knew her. She has got rest now, I hope, in the grave. But never, save for her sake, would I go out in the world."

Madame looks at her, startled and somewhat alarmed.

"Joan," she says, suddenly, "did you lose anything in the fire?"

"I lost all," replies the girl, simply.

"But—but—anything in particular—any box, or jewels, or the like?"

"No!"

Madame looks relieved; she has a horror of that single, gleaming gem yielded up by the ashes, and of the iron box that kept its secret safe from the fire, but not from that man, her enemy. Yet in this far-away town, with ignorant inhabitants, who is there so likely as Joan to be connected with that mystery with which he is engrossed—Joan, whose mother, it seems, went out to the world, though afterwards, bruised and broken-hearted, she wandered back to her hut in the roar of the waves? From the very first she has been seized with the fear that the discovery may in some way affect the girl.

"You are sure?" she urges.

"Sure that I have lost no jewels? Ay, very sure. I had none to lose, since the mother is no more."

"Joan," she says, gently, "would you mind telling me all you know of your mother? I do not ask through idle curiosity, and if you could bring yourself to tell it, I might aid you, through it, in the future."

"There is little to tell," replies the girl, and her eyes darken with pain at her mother's name. "I believe the mother suffered great and grievous trouble. Yet it was locked up in her life. I know nothing but what the folk told me. She went away one time, beautiful and fair as the day. She came back to the town a few years afterwards with no mind, no reason, no heart—and me. There was no one to tell of the between time. She shut her lips against it herself. The people pitied the poor, broken one, and had always a care to her. But when I grew old enough I worked for her; I would not leave the dear one to the charity of the folk. We lived happy until she went. Ah, it is hard—hard! She had a miserable, broken life: was it not enough that she must be blotted out like this? If I knew where her bones were, or, better yet, if I could find out them as fooled her from her home with the promise to make a fine lady of her, and then sent her back with her heart and soul swept away—ah, if I could find them! The fishermen of our coast never yet owed a debt to friend or foe, and to the fiends that ruined the poor mother I owe a heavier debt nor I can pay. I fear." The face of the girl is set in stern wrath and pain, and a smoldering fire burns in her eyes. Madame regards her in surprise. She sees the silent agony of years that has settled into a grand thirst for Retribution. Yet it is a simple history enough to her, with her bitter knowledge of the world and its ways, and in no way can she connect it with the box and its contents.

"When are you leavin'?" queries Joan, with her usual abruptness.

"We start for St. John's to-morrow, and, oh, Joan, if only I could take you with me!"

The girl shakes her head.

"It will be lonesome enough," she says, "with the mother and you both gone, but I will try and bear it."

(To be continued.)

## SCENES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

NOW that Mexico is attracting the attention of capitalists, both on a large and small scale, and more especially of colonists, the character sketches which we present on page 149 will possess a special interest. The influence of the Mexican is



proverbial. Even when fishing on the banks of the Rio Grande, the "Greaser," as the Mexican in the vicinity of Brownsville is generally styled, never exerts himself in the least to catch a mess. One fish from these waters, however, would constitute a mess, as they weigh from one to forty pounds. Smaller fish also abound, but are not fished for. Having adjusted his line, which is tied to a stick on which is placed an old bell or a can, the rattle of which will indicate the presence of a victim at the other end of the line, the "Greaser" spreads his blanket in the shade of a tree, and then, rolling on his side, he lies down, patiently waiting for the jingle of his bells or the rattle of his can. Should he be disturbed by the tinkle of one of his cans, he becomes for the moment quite active, and with the aid of a companion, who is armed with a large hook, the prize is secured.

Although the uniform of the Mexican soldier is very showy—a dark blue, with red facings and silver buttons—still it is seldom they are seen thus attired. It is a common sight to see a Mexican soldier, in *predias negras*, standing in the street with his hands thrust in the pockets of his pantaloons, the legs of the latter rolled, at times, above the knees. Some wear shoes, while others go about in their bare feet, the majority of them, however, wearing sandals made from raw hide. The sketch of our artist is a modification of their actual uncouth appearance.

The *barrigero*, who traverse the streets of Brownsville, present an odd appearance indeed. Their costume is a very airy one, consisting merely of a *sambreta* and linen pants, rolled up at the bottom. For the sum of six or twelve cents the *barrigero* will draw a barrel of water from the river to your residence. A strap running across the breast is fastened on either end of the barrel to a swivel, which allows the barrel to revolve. In his hand he carries a small wooden ladle to scrape the barrel clean when it gets clogged with mud.

On the outskirts of Eagle Pass there may be seen, here and there, a wayside cross on the top of a mound. Mexicans, in passing this cross on their way to and from the village, always say a prayer before it.

An amusing sight on the "Rio" is that of Mexican women washing clothes. Provided with clean clothing, which they leave on the river bank, they wade into the stream with their dirty clothes on their persons, taking them off and washing them piece by piece, after which they adjourn to the river bank and adjust their "change." The beauty of this laundry system is the clean way in which the clothes are washed, the water being so muddy that a piece of linen, if dipped into it, comes out yellow. So much has been written in the daily Press concerning the "running over" of cattle from one side of the "Rio" to the other, that we forbear going into any detail concerning the practice, merely giving an idea of the river and the manner in which the cattle are crossed.

#### THE TRIAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE trial of the Police Commissioners on the charges preferred against them by Mayor Grace, for non-performance of their duties in cleaning the streets, was commenced before that official on April 12th, and was very naturally regarded as an event of more than ordinary importance. The Mayor's office in the New York City Hall was crowded with politicians and others, who watched the proceedings with the liveliest interest. The Commissioners appeared promptly with counsel, Mr. Nichols being represented by William Bartlett and Henry W. Bookstaver, Mr. French by George Bliss, and Mr. Mason by Elihu W. Root. Messrs. Whitney and Andrews, of the Corporation Counsel's office, were in attendance upon the Mayor. Upon the opening of proceedings counsel handed in separate special answers to the charges, each reciting that, under the State Constitution, no man has a right to act as prosecutor and judge in the same cause, and, consequently, denying the Mayor's jurisdiction. Mr. Root added an offer to furnish proof that the Mayor had acted in the dual capacity mentioned. Mayor Grace promptly overruled the special answers. A variety of motions, looking to delay and to the striking out of various specifications were then made, all of which were denied, the Mayor stating that he should only require the Commissioners to refute such charges or specifications as may be established by evidence. Finally, after a good deal of contention on the part of counsel, the hearing was adjourned until the 14th, when the taking of testimony was commenced.

All the witnesses examined testified to a personal examination of a number of streets, and some of them read from notes made at the time, showing the general prevalence of dirt and filth. One of the witnesses was Mr. Joseph W. Drexel, the banker. Mr. Walter Holladay, principal of a private school, and Dr. J. B. Emerson, who together went on a tour that took in the entire city and occupied several days, successively detailed the results of their investigations. The story told by these two witnesses was more than corroborative of the charges against the Commissioners. In their travels they saw but one cart removing ashes, and but eleven men on the East Side and ten on the West Side at work on the streets. Some amusement was created by Mr. Holladay's description of the contents of a heap in Grand Street, which he dissected. It was, he said, composed of straw, mattress stuffing, old tins, old springs, feathers, old shoes, cabbage, celery tops, potato and apple parings, old hats, turkey wings, ashes, paper scraps, snow, and many other things. Subsequently, Dr. Emerson told of another heap in Madison Avenue, which had in it, among other things, five fishes, a dead dog and three dead kittens.

The counsel for the Commissioners interposed, as on the first day, every possible obstacle to the prosecution of the investigation, seeking in every way to evade the issue, but the Mayor overruled all objections, and finally formal pleas of Not Guilty were entered by Commissioners French and Nichols. The investigation is not yet concluded.

Meanwhile, the Committee are earnestly at work in organizing the popular movement for clean streets, and at Albany the agitation of the subject still goes vigorously on. The intensity of the public feeling on the subject found expression in two large public meetings last week, in which representative men of all classes and interests participated.

#### Death from Self-imposed Fasting.

THE case of Mrs. Hattie Duell, of Iowa City, Iowa, who died on April 11th from starvation, having gone forty-seven days without food, has attracted a good deal of attention. She was at the time of her death fifty-two years old, and had long been a member of the family of her brother-in-law, Dr. B. H. Aylworth. She had been an invalid for many years, suffering ceaseless pain from neuralgia and nervous diseases, which made life a constant torture, and driving her at length to the stern resolve to end an existence which promised no alleviation for her torments. Though her conduct has long been peculiar, her acquaintances never deemed her insane. Her will was strong, as is proved by the fact that from November, 1879, till within a few days before her death, she never uttered a word, though no impairment of her vocal organs existed. During her period of silence she only communicated with her friends by writing, and no reasoning or entreaty could induce her to speak a word.

She ate no breakfast on the 23d of February, and when a member of the family asked her why she had not eaten she replied, by writing on a slate, "I have no hope of recovery or relief, and am determined to die." All her family, friends and her

pastor used all their powers of persuasion in vain to induce the lady to change her resolve. She was inflexible. A proposition to use force in introducing food into her stomach was, after full consideration, abandoned, from the belief that if that course should be taken it would only drive her into some other method of self-destruction.

After the first week she asked her brother-in-law if drinking water would prolong her life. He replied that if she did not drink, probably fever and delirium would set in, and that taking water would not sustain her life. After that time she drank, from time to time each day, a little water, but except that nothing else passed her lips since the 23d of February, 47 days in all.

#### The Mi-wok Indians.

This nation or race is at once the most numerous and interesting, in many respects, of the ancient people still dwelling among the mountains of California. For houses the Mi-wok construct very rude affairs of poles and brushwood, which they cover with earth in the winter; in summer they move into mere brushwood shelters. Higher up in the mountains they make a summer lodge of punchions in the shape of a sharp cone, with one side open, and a bivouac fire in front of it. Their food is accorns chiefly, although they eat all creatures that swim in the waters, all that fly through the air, and all that creep, crawl or walk upon the earth, with a dozen or so exceptions. They are industrious to a degree, but most of the labor is performed by the women. They make comfortable robes of hare skins. These are cut into narrow strips, dried in the sun, and then made into a wide warp by tying or sewing strings across at intervals of a few inches. Soap-rock is used in the manufacture of a kind of glue, and the quaws make brushes of the fibrous matter incasing the bulb, with which they sweep out their wigwags. With millions of tall, straight pines in the mountains, the Mi-wok had no means of crossing rivers except logs or clumsy rafts. All their bows and arrows were bought of the upper mountaineers. White shell buttons, pierced in the centre and strung together, were used as money, five dollars' worth making about a yard; periwinkles being rated at one dollar a yard. Their chiefship, such as it is, is hereditary when there is a son or brother of commanding influence, which is seldom; otherwise, he is thrust aside for another. The chief is simply a master of ceremonies. When he decides to hold a dance in his village, he dispatches messengers to the neighboring ranches each bearing a string whereon is tied a number of knots. Every morning thereafter the invited chief unties one of the knots, and when the last one is reached, men, women and children joyfully set forth for the dance. Diseases are treated among them by scarification and prolonged suction with the mouth; physicians are called shamans, some of whom are women. In case of colds and rheumatism they apply California balm of gilead (*Prosa grandis*) externally and internally. Stomachic affections are treated with a plaster of hot ashes and moist earth. The shaman's prerogative is that he must be paid in advance, usually fresh carcasses of deer or so many yards of shell-money; the patient's prerogative is that if he dies his friends may kill the shaman. A majority of all who have any well-defined ideas whatever on the subject believe in the annihilation of the soul after death. A dead man was referred to as *itich*, representing the memory of a being that once was. While other tribes mitigate the final terror by an assured belief in a Happy Western Land, the Mi-woks go down with a grim and stolid sullessness to the death of a dog that will live no more. They have, however, a most degraded and superstitious belief in wood spirits, who produce those disastrous conflagrations to which California is subject; in water spirits who inhabit the rivers, consume the fish, and in other malicious beings who assume the forms of owls and other birds, to render their lives a terror by night and by day. Here is a field of effort for the Christian missionary which offers as good an opportunity for hard work as may be found in the darkness of Africa, or in the mountain regions of Asia.

#### Population above the Sea Level.

THE Census Office has issued a bulletin showing the distribution of the population above the sea level. It appears that nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants live below 100 feet, i. e., along the immediate seaboard and in the swamps and alluvial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500 feet; more than three-fourths below 1,000 feet, while 97 per cent. live below 2,000 feet. In the area below 500 feet nearly all the population is engaged in manufacturing and in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. The interval between the 500 and 1,500 contours comprises the greater part of the prairie States and the grain-producing States of the Northwest. East of the ninety-eighth meridian the contour of 1,500 feet is practically the upper limit of population. The population between 2,000 and 5,000 feet is found mainly on the slope of the great Western plains. Above 3,000 feet irrigation is almost universally necessary for success in agricultural operations. The extensive settlements at the base of the mountains in Colorado are mainly between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. The population is almost entirely engaged in mining, and the greater part of it is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California. The mean elevation of the population above the sea is about 700 feet. The mean elevation of the surface of the United States has been estimated at 2,600 feet.

#### The Trouble in Tunis.

THE situation in Northern Africa is unquestionably menacing. The clamor for a "rigorous policy" has assumed such proportions in France that the Government has been forced into action. The French have been for half a century at home in Algeria, and have made so much out of that at first not very promising colony that they are not only determined to keep it at all hazards, but also wish to extend its boundaries on the east by the acquisition of the whole or part of Tunis, on the west by some encroachment on Morocco territory. Italy, on the other hand, in her eager quest for some settlement, either penal or commercial, beyond seas, has not forgotten that even when she was split into several small States she had for centuries, both in Tunis and in Goletta, its harbor, flourishing Genoese, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other factories with coral and sunny fisheries, which are now united in one large colony, mustering about ten thousand strong, carrying on a large part of the trade of the regency and exercising not a little influence over its government. That regency is of all African lands the nearest to the Italian coasts. Many of the Italian residents in Tunis are wealthy and influential, and amongst them may be found some of the best known mercantile and banking firms of the capital. Several Italians are large land-holders, and the first railway established in the country now belongs to an Italian company. The French interest in the Bey's dominions is scarcely less considerable. Although, until five years ago, the French colony consisted of less than five thousand persons, yet much French capital has recently found a very profitable field for employment on Tunisian soil. Therefore, the Paris press has been making much ado. "Tunis must be annexed to Algeria" is its cry, sometimes varied with the milder sentence, "France must exclusively protect Tunis." In 1871 the regency of Tunis became a part of the Ottoman dominions, and the Bey now claims, therefore, the protection of the Porte. The immediate cause of the present difference

between France and Italy was the purchase of a railroad. The Bone-Guelma Company, then operating a system of railways in the Algerian Province of Constantine, obtained in 1871 a concession for a line from Tunis westward up the Mejerda Valley to connect with the Constantine line. A line five and one-half miles in length, running East from Tunis, connects it with the port of Goletta. The Bone-Guelma Company bought this also, thus obtaining a line of communication directly across Tunis. But the Bey annulled the sale, and when the concession was put up at auction an Italian company outbid the French capitalists. In compensation for this the Bone-Guelma Company were given the right to build a line from Tunis to Biserta, where they proposed to establish a new port. But the Bey has again thwarted them by putting a stop to the work on the unfinished Mejerda Valley line. So, in addition to suffering from the piratical forays of the frontier tribes, the French citizens of Algeria see their investment of 60,000,000 francs in Tunisian railways exposed to the danger of total loss through the hostile policy of the Bey and his Ministers.

The Erida dispute still further illustrates the unfriendly spirit of the powers that sway the destinies of Tunis. Khereddin Pasha, a former Minister, made over his estate of 16,000 acres in Tunis to a Mar-sellian company in extinguishment of a debt. As the transaction was on the point of being concluded, a Jew named Levi, born on the island of Malta, and claiming to be a British subject, claimed the privilege of buying the estate, on the ground that he owned the adjoining property. The British Government, when appealed to by Levi, very sensibly referred the matter back to the local courts for settlement, not caring to embroil itself in an affair which is already international in its extent. At Paris it is generally believed that Levi is in this matter the representative of the Tunis authorities, who, it is charged, are determined to prevent the settlement of French citizens on their soil.

At the latest accounts hostilities seemed to be inevitable. In reply to the protest of the Bey against the violation of treaty stipulations, M. Roustan, the French Consul-General at Tunis, announces that his Government will send troops across the frontier, and will take upon itself the task of chastising the Kroumirs and other brigands. These robber-tribes are subjects of the Bey, who declares that he is both able and willing to punish their misdeeds; but as to that the French have the best of the argument, for the outrages upon the persons and property of Frenchmen have been going on for more than two years, and the Bey has made no attempt to check them, though repeatedly requested to do so.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Bayot has been deputed by the French Minister of Marine to explore the upper part of the Niger.

King Oscar of Sweden has just conferred decorations on Professor Virchow, Dr. Nachtigal, and Herr William Schönlank, in recognition of their services in the cause of geographical discovery and commerce.

It is announced that the entire length of the St. Gothard Railway between Airolo and the Lago Maggiore will be finished by the end of June; but the great tunnel, owing to difficulties about the vaulting, cannot be completed before November.

The New Zealand Government have just succeeded in acquiring a large tract of land at Rotorua, in the famous Hot Lake district, every acre of which the Maoris have hitherto jealously preserved. Even now tourists from all parts of the world visit this wonderful and beautiful district, but, when it is made more accessible, it is thought that Rotorua will become a great sanitarium for India and the colonies.

The work of laying submarine cables is proceeding favorably from Nancy to Paris. This telegraph line is composed of twelve insulated wires placed in a large tube of cast-iron. For each length of five hundred metres doors have been arranged so that any section can be removed and replaced without having to open the ground, which is necessary in the German system of laying the cables in a solid bed of asphalt.

The Collection of Birds of the late John Gould, the ornithologist, has been offered to the Trustees of the British Museum for £3,000. The collection is stated to embrace about 1,500 mounted and 3,600 unmounted specimens of humming-birds, being the types from which the descriptions and figures in the celebrated "Monograph of the Trochilidae" were taken. There are besides 7,000 other skins of various groups, amongst which are splendid series of the families of Toucans, Trogons, Birds of Paradise, and Ptilas.

From a Buenos Ayres Paper we learn that the long-promised exploring expedition to Neququen, the most fertile spot perhaps in all South America, and part of the territory secured by General Roca's memorable expedition, has at last started, and important results are expected from it. This territory lies along the foot of the Andes, is watered by innumerable streams flowing from the great range into the Rio Neququen, one of the two rivers which form the Rio Negro, and presents facilities for agriculture unknown in any other part of the Republic.

The Transit of Venus Commission, established by the French Academy of Sciences, has resumed its labors under the presidency of M. Dumas. A credit has been given by the Government for constructing new refractors. Not less than twelve are now building, to be used on the several stations which have already been selected, and will be ready by the end of the year. The heads of the scientific missions will soon be appointed, as well as their staff. The greater number of instruments built for the 1874 transit have been disposed of to several public institutions.

Scientific Honors are being paid to John Duncan, the Scotch weaver botanist. Recently the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club elected him an honorary member with a gift of £25. When his story was first told in 1878, the Largo Naturalists' Society, one of the most active in the country, elected him an honorary member. The Edinburgh Field Naturalists' Club have lately issued a special circular and appeal on his behalf, and more recently he was elected an honorary member by the Aberdeen Natural History Society, when a sketch of his life was given by Mr. Taylor, one of his pupils.

The Preparations for the commencement of the survey of Eastern Palestine are now complete. The British War Office have granted to the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the services of Lieutenant Conder, who executed most of the survey of Western Palestine, and Lieutenant Mantell, both of the Royal Engineers. The party will include the two non-commissioned officers (now both pensioners) Black and Armstrong, who first went out in the year 1871. Lieutenants Conder and Mantell started for Beyrout on Tuesday evening, March 15th, and the men will follow with the instruments. The work will be commenced in the north—the land of Bashan.

The Conseil d'Hygiene of Paris has just issued a large quarto volume of 700 pages recounting all the precautions taken against several so-called "Industries Insalubres" practiced in Paris. The work of the Conseil d'Hygiene extends over a period of five years, from 1872 to 1877, and relates to more than 200 industries in some of their essential details. Amongst the recommendations made are a refrigerating machine for dead-houses, and a special establishment for cleansing contaminated objects with superheated vapors. Amongst the curious observations is the analysis of a parasitic vegetation developing on bread for the military. It appears the original spore was brought from Germany by soldiers taken prisoners in the Franco-German war, returning home.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CONGRESSMAN S. S. Cox has gone to Europe on a pleasure trip.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has returned to Washington, greatly improved in health.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH has been re-elected to the House of Commons from Northampton.

REV. DR. F. L. PATTON, of Chicago, goes to Princeton College to occupy a chair in the Faculty.

THE Rev. Henry Darling, D.D., of Albany, has been unanimously elected President of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.

JOHN T. RAYMOND ("Colonel Sellers") was married last week to Miss Rose Courtney Barnes, an actress of some note.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS has been nominated to the Massachusetts Supreme Bench, taking the position formerly occupied by him.

THE lawsuit brought by the self-styled daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli to get possession of his property has been finally dismissed by the courts.

BRIGANDS near Salonica, Turkey, have captured Mr. Suiter, an Englishman, manager of the Oropetia mines, near Mount Athos, and demand £15,000 ransom for him.

EDWARD A. McDOWELL, a young New Yorker not yet twenty years of age, after playing in concert in Darmstadt, has been elected professor of the piano-forte in the Conservatory of that place.

A MEMORIAL to William Tyndale, the martyr, and translator of the New Testament, is to be erected on the Thames Embankment, in London. It is to take the form of a statue, which is to cost \$20,000.

THE average age of members of the Garfield Cabinet is fifty-one. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet averages fifty-eight. There are two septuagenarians in the English Cabinet, but the majority are between fifty and seventy.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT lately bought, at a sale in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, a clock made by his uncle in 1790. It still keeps good time, and every three hours plays a tune on a chime of bells.

THE Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister to France, is forbidden by custom and etiquette to sleep on beds used by other barbarians. Wherever he goes, therefore, in traveling about Europe, he carries his sleeping apparatus with him.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has appointed ex-Congressman Price, of Iowa, Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, and virtually places Mr. Price in the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs—the position to which he has been nominated by the President.

TWO English ladies have proved themselves formidable rivals to the Empress of Austria in the hunting field—Lady Alexander Paget née Miss Cotton, and Lady Rocksavage, née Miss Kingscote. Both these ladies are magnificent horsewomen, and hold their own over any country.

FIRST LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, Fifth Cavalry, now Acting Signal Officer, will command the expedition for establishing a station for scientific observation at Lady Franklin Bay. Two other officers and twenty-one men and a surgeon will be appointed. The expedition will leave St. Johns, N. F., in June.

SIR HENRY BRASSEMER has almost completed the construction, at his home at Denmark Hill, London, of a telescope at which he has been working for two years. The instrument will be of such power that he expects to be able, by means of it, to read a newspaper placed against the side of the Crystal Palace three miles and a half distant.

THE new member of the French Academy, elected in the place of the late M. Mariette, the Egyptologist, is Dr. Julius Oppert, the distinguished writer on Assyrian archaeology. He was born in Hamburg, and is a Jew. The professions in Germany being closed to him on account of his religion, he migrated to France and became naturalized.

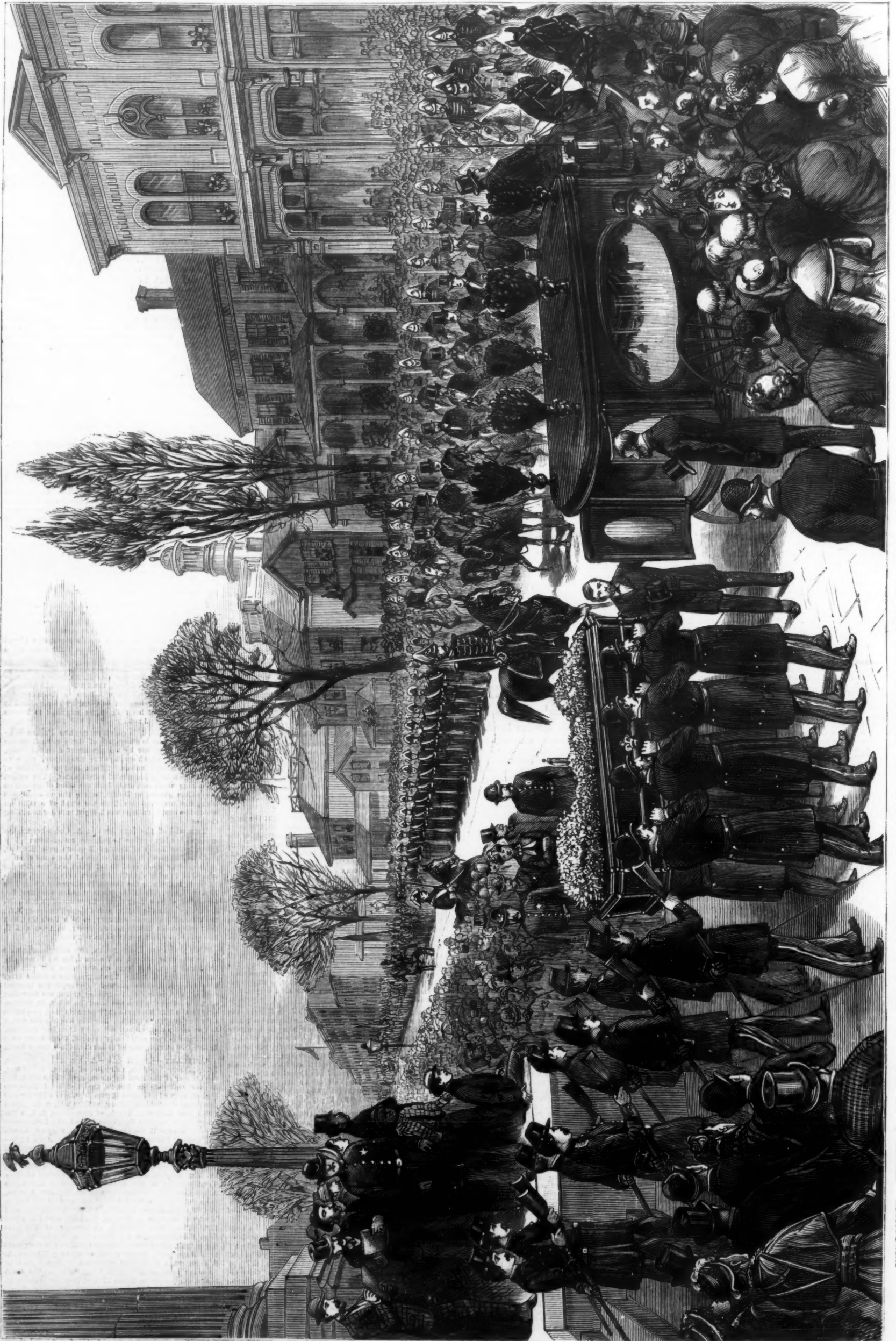
THE province of Brandenburg gave Prince William and his bride a necklace of three rows of choice pearls, held together by a magnificent diamond clasp, the centre of which displays the Brandenburg eagle in delicately shaded rubies. Silesia sent a necklace of very large-sized diamonds of purest water. The casket containing them was made from the wood of an oak in the palace garden at Dolsig, where the princess was born; the inner drawers from the wood of a table on which the new-born babe was first put into her swaddling clothes.

THE will of the late Amelia A. Cobb bequeaths much of her large estate to religious associations. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions gets \$10,000, and the Board of Home Missions of the same church, \$5,000. The Ministerial Relief Fund and the General Assembly Fund of that Church each gets \$5,000, and a like sum is given to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Albany. A bequest of \$5,000 is made to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York City. Bequests of \$3,000 each are made to the theological seminary in Princeton, N. J.; the Union Theological Seminary, in New York City, and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Auburn, N. Y. The rest of the estate is given to relatives.

THE Princess Dolgorouka, the morganatic wife of the late Czar, arrived in Vienna from St. Petersburg on March 16th, and went on the same day with her three children to Italy. The express train takes fifty-nine hours and three-quarters to traverse the interval between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and it was therefore calculated that the Princess must have left St. Petersburg by the 5:30 afternoon express on Sunday, two hours after her husband's death. Her fear was lest she would be put into a convent and separated from her children. Her future is very sufficiently assured, there being over £6,000,000 sterling lodged to her credit in a Berlin bank.

OBITUARY.—April 8th.—At Versailles, France, Prince Pierre-Napoleon, third son of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Napoleon, aged 65. April 9th.—At her residence in Boston, the widow of Theodore Parker, aged 67; General Martin W. Gary, a lawyer and prominent Confederate officer, at Edgetield, S. C. April 11th.—Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Providence, R. I., a Representative in five Congresses, aged 65; Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Cooper, United States Army, Assistant Medical Purveyor, at San Francisco. April 12th.—Mark Beaubien, one of the pioneers of Chicago, settling there in 1826, aged 79; Rear-Admiral (retired) James L. Lardner, United States Navy, at Philadelphia, aged 79; Dr. Max Herzog, a leading Hebrew physician of New York, founder of the German Hospital on Lexington Avenue, and the Throat Hospital on Madison Avenue, and a director in various Hebrew societies. April 14th.—Rev. William Morley Punshon, LL.D., the distinguished Wesleyan minister, at Brixton, England, aged 56. April 15th.—Hon. Milo Goodrich, ex-Member of Congress from the Auburn (N. Y.) District, aged 60; Sergeant Heron, Q. C., one of the counsel for the Crown in the recent Irish state trials, suddenly of apoplexy; Edward A. Whittemore, a prominent merchant of New York City for many years, at Astoria, L. I., aged 66.—The death is also announced on March 27th of Rev. Dr. William H. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng., aged 70; of Sir Daniel B. Robertson, C. B., K. C. M. G., British statesman, at London, aged 70; of Professor Achille Delaune, French mineralogist, ex-President of the Geographical Society of France, and Inspector-General of Mines, aged 63, and of M. Georges Melard, a French philologist, at Guernsey, aged 92.





WISCONSIN.—FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR CARPENTER AT MILWAUKEE.—REMOVING THE REMAINS FROM THE COURT-HOUSE TO THE HEARSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOS. B. BEALE.



## ANOTHER ROYAL WEDDING.

WHEN the present year opened, two royal marriages had been arranged in Europe. The first has been consummated in Berlin, to the intense delight of the aged Emperor, the parties being the son of the Crown-Prince and a princess of the house of Schleswig-Holstein. The second betrothal was that of the Crown-Prince of Austria to a daughter of the King of Belgium—the Princess Stephanie—whose wedding will be celebrated in Vienna during the summer. And now a third couple of royal lovers have been found in the persons of the Crown-Prince of Sweden and Norway and a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. In consequence of the illness of King Oscar II., who is believed to be dying with quick consumption, no date has been fixed for this last wedding, but the engagement has been officially announced.

Prince Gustave is the eldest son of King Oscar and Queen Sophie, and was born in the chateau of Drottningholm, June 16th, 1858, while Princess Victoria is the second child of Grand Duke Frederick and Grand Duchess Louise, and was born at Karlsruhe, August 7th, 1862.

## SENATOR CARPENTER'S FUNERAL.

THAT the late Senator Carpenter was deeply beloved by the people of Wisconsin was strikingly attested by the demonstrations of respect paid to his memory on the occasion of his funeral at Milwaukee on Sunday, April 10th. The remains of the distinguished Senator, under escort of a Congressional committee, reached Milwaukee on the previous day, and were conveyed along densely crowded streets directly to the Court House. The procession included military, civic and commercial organizations, and was most imposing. At the rotunda of the Court House the remains lay in state until Sunday afternoon. Both on that and the previous days the whole city was in mourning. The funeral pageant surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Wisconsin. Not only did almost the entire population of the city assemble to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased Senator, but nearly every town and village in the State was represented by its most prominent citizens. During the forenoon, while the remains lay in state in the Court House, the throng of visitors was so great that all could not gain admittance, although the people passed in and out as rapidly as possible, and when

the hour of two o'clock arrived, and the doors were closed, thousands were yet waiting their turn in the Court House square, to view the coffin containing the body.

The funeral cortege started from the Court House at 2:15 P. M., with a column composed as follows: Marshal and aides; band; Sheridan Guard; South Side Rifles; Milwaukee Cadets; uniformed Patriarchal Circle of the Knights of St. Patrick, and other uniformed organizations. The body, with a guard of honor consisting of the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, clergymen and the physicians of the family of the deceased, the Congressional Committee, the Executive and Judicial officers of the State Legislature, the Bar Association, civil and military officers of the United States, city and county; officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, citizens. The column was about one mile in length, aside from the almost interminable line of private carriages, whose occu-

pants preferred to drive directly to the cemetery instead of following the line of march.

The grave was prepared in a peculiarly beautiful manner, being entirely lined with evergreens, carefully arranged. It was surrounded by the family of the deceased, the officials, the Congressional Committee, and other distinguished persons present. The funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Ashley in an impressive voice. Beautiful floral decorations in the shape of crosses, anchors, and other appropriate designs, were then placed upon the casket by Miss Carpenter, and then the remains of the dead Senator were lowered to their last resting-place. The Uniformed Patriarchs marched by, each dropping in a sprig of evergreen, after which the distinguished officials and the rest of the crowd moved away and the family was left alone with their dead. The great demonstration by which the nation, the State, and the city had honored Senator Carpenter was

the beach the sight was a magnificent one, though singularly awful. The brilliant tongues of flame shooting up clear into the dark sky, an immense cloud of smoke and sparks extending far towards the southwest, the vast crowd, backed by the dark sea, which over an awn broke fringed with flame-colored foam, formed a picture not soon to be forgotten, in spite of the fearful tragedy being enacted inside—a tragedy felt to be going on, and yet unseen, the mystery of which only added to its horror. The directors of the Paris theatres have at once begun to consider what improvements can be made in their houses for the prevention of a holocaust in case of explosion, and one of the companies interested in the electric light has offered to illuminate all the theatres by electricity, asserting that it can do it more cheaply than the gas companies, and that the effect will be much more satisfactory. Experiments are to be made in a public hall before all the leading theatrical managers of the city.



AN APPROACHING ROYAL WEDDING.—CROWN-PRINCE GUSTAVE OF NORWAY-SWEDEN AND THE PRINCESS VICTORIA OF BADEN.

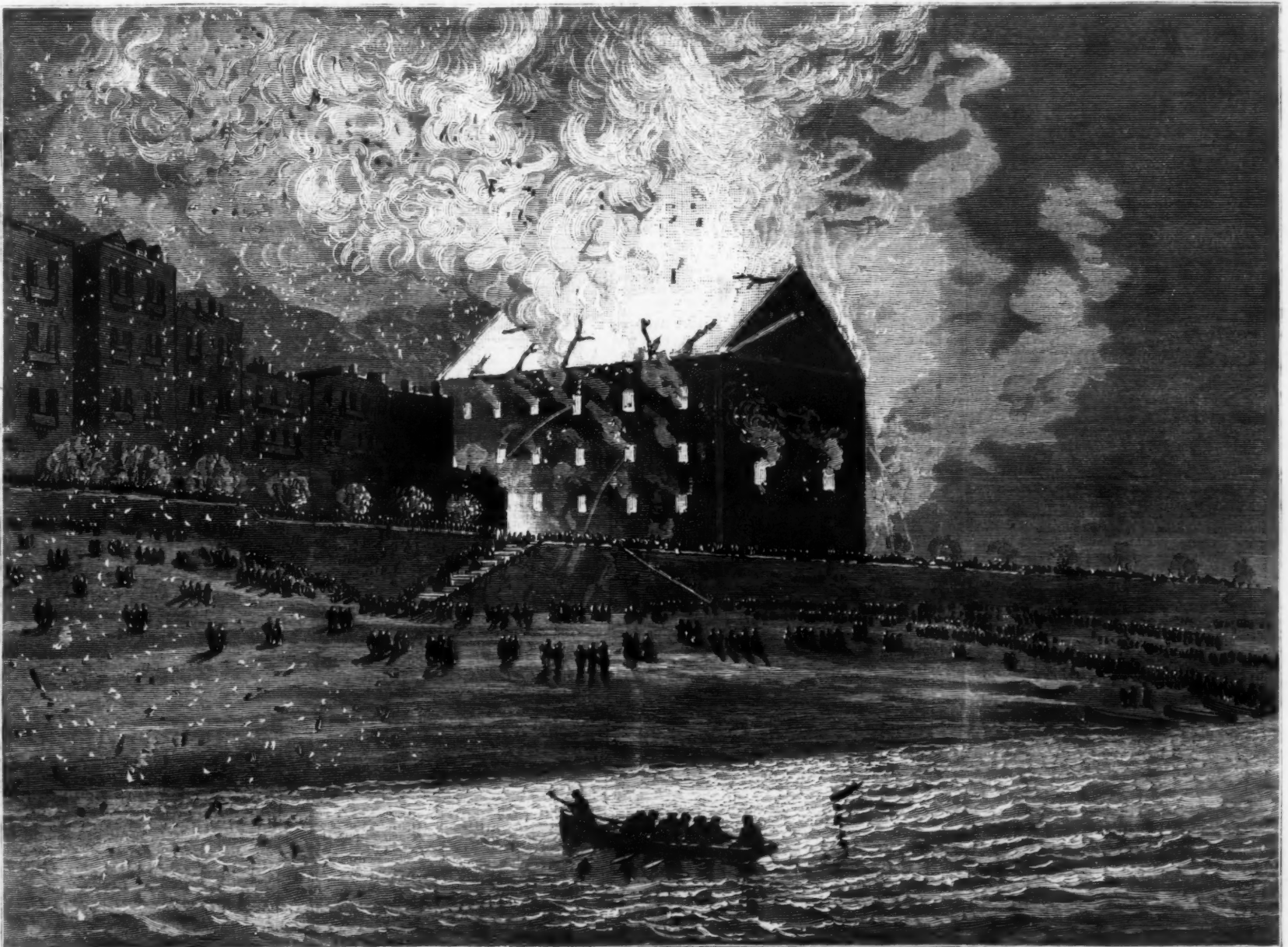
over, and those who had known and loved him best were not inappropriately allowed to complete the last rite of burial free from the public gaze. The honors to the dead Senator were not confined to the funeral alone; flags were flying at half-mast all over the city, and everywhere was noticeable the appearance of a desire to express sorrow for the untimely end of the man in whom the city took such a just pride.

## FIRE AT THE NICE OPERA HOUSE.

THE destruction by fire of the Opera House at Nice, on the evening of March 23d, appears to have been attended by a greater loss of life than was at first reported. The local newspapers pay a handsome tribute to the efficiency of the American sailors who were on leave in the town, and who did a great deal to save the people in the frightened crowd from crushing each other. The Opera House at Nice was an old-fashioned, ill-conceived building, with the narrow corridors and massive doors which the builders of long ago thought necessary; and now that the architects set themselves diligently to study the defects of the structure, they are compelled to admit that it was a veritable man-trap.

The naval engines belonging to the French squadron at Villefranche, did the most effective work at the Nice Theatre fire, though they arrived too late to save life. An eye-witness, describing the scene, writes: "From the beach the sight was a magnificent one, though singularly awful. The brilliant tongues of flame shooting up clear into the dark sky, an immense cloud of smoke and sparks extending far towards the southwest, the vast crowd, backed by the dark sea, which over an awn broke fringed with flame-colored foam, formed a picture not soon to be forgotten, in spite of the fearful tragedy being enacted inside—a tragedy felt to be going on, and yet unseen, the mystery of which only added to its horror."

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FRANCE.—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OPERA HOUSE AT NICE, MARCH 23D.—FROM A SKETCH BY THE PAINTER FORTUNIO, EXPRESSLY FOR "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."



## Infantile Marriages.

A SINGULAR ceremony was recently witnessed in Manockjee Shett's Wadi, Bombay, when seven happy couples belonging to the Parsee community were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. These aspirants to hymeneal bliss were exceedingly young, as may be gathered from the fact that the eldest was only fifteen years, whilst the youngest bridegroom was about fifteen months and the bride a blushing beauty of nine months. Of course the immature age of the two latter prevented their taking any active part in the ceremony beyond giving vent to their feelings in true infantile style, and the marital bond was tied whilst each child was seated in its mother's lap. The scene, as one can well imagine, created much amusement amongst the spectators, and we are told that the advocates of early marriages were exceedingly rejoiced at the strange spectacle.

## A Vast Amount of Wealth.

THE Chancery Paymaster of England not only holds at this moment the enormous sum of seventy-seven millions sterling for Chancery suitors, but is likely very shortly, by virtue of a new act, to receive the whole of the money paid into Court in the Common Law Division. Whatsum in hard cash this gentleman will eventually represent it consequently becomes difficult to conceive, imagination equally failing to reckon the amount of misery and happiness bound up in the huge money-bags of which he holds the strings. It will be easily seen, however, that while the process of law is so slow in Great Britain that the owners of seventy-seven millions are kept out of what belongs to them in most cases by technical disputes, the operation of justice is at the same time not altogether inoperative, else the person of an official wielding such monetary forces, would be an object of consideration to brigands and similar craftsmen, the possibilities of his signature under the persuasion of a pistol being singularly great.

## Where Immigrants are Locating.

THE heavy European immigration this Spring and Summer promises to add largely to the business of the railways. An unusually large emigration from Canada to Manitoba is also expected. The Michigan Central and Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroads are already doing a good business in that way. Large numbers of emigrants from the Menominee country, as well as from Holland, are on their way to Kansas and Nebraska. The German immigration, for the most part, has Iowa and Minnesota for its objective points. An unusual feature is a large exodus from Scotland. The Scottish-American Land Company already owns between 70,000 and 80,000 acres of land contiguous to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and now wants to buy 20,000 acres more in Palo Alto and Emmett Counties. This company is incorporated both under the laws of Scotland and Iowa, and has a capital of \$500,000. This Association is bringing over only men of capital. By a rule of the Association, a man must have at least \$1,000 over and above his passage and expenses to the land. This is the kind of emigration that brings solid and permanent wealth to a new country, and the more we have of it the better.

## An Enterprising Correspondent.

THE publication of the battle at Spitzkop between the Boers and the English was one of the most marvelous feats of newspaper and telegraph enterprise ever known. The London Standard sent Mr. Cameron, the hardy, resolute, fearless African explorer, with the British advance to report its operations. He accompanied it in its difficult march to the summit of the fatal height. When the Boers made that gallant charge in the face of the English bayonets, about which they brag so much, and poured over into the basin, from which they drove the English like sheep, Mr. Cameron was knocked down, run over, trampled upon and captured. He showed his newspaper credentials and note-book, and, having established his professional identity, was requested to act as a flag-of-truce bearer to enable the British to take care of their wounded. He reached the British camp that night, and wrote his dispatch of about 2,500 words. That dispatch was put upon the army field wires and reached the coast. Hence it traveled up to the east coast of Africa, over 3,000 miles, and tapped the East Indian wire in the Gulf of Aden; thence on the bottom of the Red Sea, another 2,000 or 3,000 miles, to the Mediterranean, to Italy; thence through France and over the Alps and through France and across the British Channel to London. Not stopping there, it goes to Valencia, on the west coast of Ireland, and speeds across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, thence to New York, and from New York across the continent to San Francisco, and on the following morning it was printed in every daily newspaper in the civilized world—a thousand of them in this country.

## How Opium is Prepared for Market in India.

OWING to the over poverty-stricken state of the Indian raiat, or husbandman, the Government advances the means whereby he can engage in poppy cultivation. The nature of their engagement is about as follows: The cultivator undertakes to sow a bigka, or about one-twentieth of an acre, with poppy seed. For this he is given the requisite amount of seed. If a well has to be dug, he is not only given a sum, on loan, sufficient to carry out his purpose, but also money enough to buy bullocks in order to enable him to draw water from the well when it is finished. This is termed the first advance, and is simply given him to prepare his land for the sowing of poppy seed. The second advance is given when the plant begins to shoot above the earth's surface, and the third when the plant is about to mature. In January or February the plant comes to maturity; in that state the pods are lanced in the afternoon. The opium is allowed to exude till next morning, when it is carefully taken off by an iron scraper. At the same time precaution is exercised to close the incisions by running the finger over the cuts. About five to six incisions suffice for the drawing of the juice.

The opium is placed in brass vessels, slightly tilted, so as to drain off the dew or any other watery substance. It is then manipulated and placed in new earthen vessels, and is thus kept until it is brought to the weighing stations. The cultivator of poppies does not employ labor. His holdings are mere garden patches, so that all the aid he requires, from the sowing of the seed to the maturing of the plant and the gathering of the opium, can be had from the members of his family. The whole of this work is done by himself, his wife and his little ones. Many of these opium garden plots, worked by a man and his family, amount to only one-sixth or one-twelfth of an acre, perhaps; in a few isolated instances one man is wealthy enough to own half an acre.

We can imagine how glad must be the raiat when the poppy plant has begun to exude opium, and when his opium has all been gathered, he waits patiently for the order to march with the fruits of his labors to the weighing station. It depends entirely upon the season as to when the cultivator can bring their opium to the Government stations to be weighed.

As a general rule the month of April is the beginning of the weighing season. Intimation is then given to the opium cultivators that they must present themselves on a certain day with their opium, in order to have it tested and weighed. In the districts where the poppy plant is cultivated all are astir, and grand preparations are made for a general exodus. The opium is collected safely in red earthen pots which are put in wicker crates, and the whole family, with burdens on their heads, make for the weighing stations. The picturesque Indian lanes are crowded with these men, marching like sheep to their destination. They only travel during the night.

## Three Months' Mercantile Failures.

THE total number of mercantile failures proper in the United States for the first quarter of 1891, as reported to Bradstreet's, is 1,966, as against 1,394 for the corresponding period of 1890, and 2,350 for 1889. Aside from such part of the increase for the last quarter over that of 1890, as is accounted for by the peculiar and somewhat abnormal condition of the West and South, there remains a considerable increase, to be explained in the light of general principles. The first quarter of 1890 marked the certain beginning of the prosperity following the depression which dated from 1873. In that year of dawning activity, it was but natural that trade embarrassments should be comparatively few in number. At such a time ventures are at the initial point, and actual disasters are, of necessity, exceedingly limited. At a later period, when activity has become general, and ill-judged ventures have reached the point of fruition or failure, numerous trade disasters came about as a matter of course, and this while the general condition of trade is exceptionally good. When business is in a normal condition of healthful activity, there must, perforce, arise in a country of the extent of the United States what might seem to be a large number of trade disasters. In fact, with the country's population and volume of business increasing, it is entirely logical to look for a corresponding number of annual failures; at least this will hold good until business methods are very considerably reformed. The returns show that the number of traders proper in the United States is about 700,000.

## FUN.

THE VOICE OF THE SLUGGARD.—A long yawn.

THE "LOVE THAT INTOXICATES."—The love of strong drink.

MICHIGAN has a man with three arms. He is the only man alive who can take two girls sleighing and enjoy it.

It strikes one as being peculiar, not to say a most paradoxical paradox, that it was the first pair that ate the first apple.

WE have all heard of the "music" a kettle makes when it is singing on the fire; but, when it is just beginning to boil, and thoroughly tested your AMERICAN FACE POWDER during the past three months, I take pleasure in saying that it is the best powder for the toilet that I have ever used.

Yours respectfully,  
KITTY BLANCHARD-RANKIN.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in soldered tins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and lb., labeled: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENG. Also, EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

ANGRY WIFE (time 2 A. M.)—"Is that you, Charles?" "Jolly Husband": "Zash me." "Angry Wife": "Here have I been standing at the head of the stairs these two hours. Oh, Charles, how can you?" "Jolly Husband" (bracing up): "Shandin on your head on 'shairs? Jenny, I'm sprised! How can I? By Jove, I can't! Two hours, too—'strong woman!'"

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE.—A would-be mother-in-law meets a friend, lately in the same predicament, who cries out: "Oh, my dear, I have such a piece of news for you. My daughter was married yesterday!" "How nice! But how did you manage it?" "Was your son-in-law indifferent to your lack of money, or did you make him believe you were rich?" "Oh, no" (with a gleeful chuckle). "I got our family doctor to tell him I couldn't live six months."

IN Philadelphia there is a factory where leather scraps and old boots and shoes are manufactured into an excellent quality of Jamaica rum. We are not surprised, therefore, that the temperance people have come to the front so largely the past Winter and insist on temperance legislation. So long as peach-brandy and apple-jack were the beverages used by the intemperate, there was no hurry, but some effort must now be made to save our young men from the juice of old shoes. We untie him that putteth the old boot to his neighbor's lips, and flieeth him up on the frolicsome overshoe, to see how funny he will act.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE  
A REFRESHING DRINK.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE forms an excellent substitute for lemon juice, and as such will furnish a refreshing drink for the sick.

Fair Haven, N. Y. A. L. HALL, M.D.

WHEN a friend drops in, open a bottle of HUB PUNCH.

HUNDREDS of men, women and children rescued from beds of pain, sickness and almost death, and made strong and healthy by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community.

THE most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article. J. W. Hancox, Agent, 51 Broadway, New York.

LADIES who appreciate elegance and purity are using PARKER'S HAIR BALM. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

THE pleasure of a stranger in visiting a great city is largely dependent on the hotel where he stops. None can be so unhesitatingly recommended as the ST. NICHOLAS. In the very centre of life and business, superbly kept according to the modern idea of a palatial hotel, every attention is exhausted to subvert the enjoyment of the fastidious guest. The rates have been reduced in accordance with the general tendency of the times.

BURKE, of 214 Broadway, always sells good hats.

FISK & HATCH,  
BANKERS.  
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,  
5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the deposit accounts of responsible parties in good standing:

1. Except in the case of Banks, Savings Banks, or other well-known corporations, or of individuals or firms whose character and standing are already known to us, we require satisfactory references before opening an account.

2. We allow interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, on the average monthly balances, when the same amount to \$1,000 or over. On accounts averaging less than \$1,000 for the month we allow no interest.

3. We render accounts current, and credit interest as above, on the last day of each month.

4. For parties keeping regular deposit accounts with us we collect and credit United States, Railroad and other coupons and dividends, payable in this city, without charge; make careful inquiries and give the best information we can obtain respecting investments or other matters of financial interest to them; and in general serve their interests in any way in which we can be of any use to them in our line of business.

5. We do not discount or buy commercial paper, but are at all times prepared to make advances to customers and correspondents on U. S. Bonds or other first-class and marketable securities.

6. All deposits are subject to check at sight without notice.

Copies of the Eighth Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds" can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH.

"USE Redding's Russia Salve."

## KITTY BLANCHARD-RANKIN.

MESSES. W. B. RIKER & SON: BALTIMORE, MD. Gentlemen—Having used and thoroughly tested your AMERICAN FACE POWDER during the past three months, I take pleasure in saying that it is the best powder for the toilet that I have ever used.

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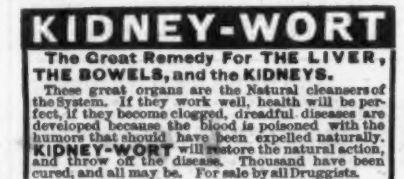
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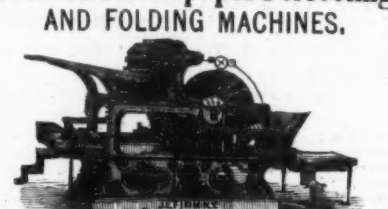
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## THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

ISAAC DISRAELI, the well-known author of so many volumes of literary history, criticism and research, married in 1802 a sister of George Basevi, the Hebrew architect, to whom Cambridge is indebted for the fine Fitzwilliam Museum. She lived to the age of eighty-two, dying in 1847, one year before her husband. To them were born four children, the eldest, Sarah, on the 6th of December, 1802; Benjamin, on the 21st of December, 1804; Ralph in 1809, and James in 1813. As became the son of a Hebrew, Benjamin was received into the covenant of Abraham by Daniel Abarbanel Lindo, a relative of his family, and a Portuguese merchant of high standing. With that event, however, his practical connection with Judaism comes to an end. Isaac Disraeli had returned from a visit to the Continent saturated with the theories of Rousseau and Voltaire, and Mr. Picciotto tells us that his attention to his religious duties was always extremely lax. As a matter of course, he was a member of the Synagogue, and as such paid a *finta*, or assessment, of £10 a year. In 1813 he was elected to the office of *Parnass*, or Warden, an office which, as he never went near the Synagogue, he very naturally declined to fill, his letter of refusal being dated from the King's Road, Bedford Row. Upon this refusal the *Mahamad* (Wardens) fined him £40, which he promptly refused to pay. Summoned to a meeting of the Wardens, he wrote a somewhat forcible letter declining to submit to the yoke which it was sought to place upon him, and the matter remained in abeyance until 1817, when, further pressure having been put upon him, he wrote to say that he was "under the painful necessity of insisting that his name be erased from the list of members as *Parnass* (contributing members) of the Synagogue." His brother-in-law, George Basevi, followed his example, and although, for the sake of securing the certificates of his marriage and of the births of his children, he paid up his subscriptions to 1817, he was practically at no time a Jew, otherwise than by blood, after his return from the Continent. Under the care of some of his mother's connections, and at the instigation, it is said, of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, Benjamin Disraeli was baptized at the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on the 31st of July, 1817. The register records that he was then "said to be about twelve years old."

The house at Enfield seems to have been given up at an early date. Isaac Disraeli was one of the most constant frequenters of the library of the British Museum, and for convenience of access took a house, in or about 1809, in the King's Road, Gray's Inn—then an almost rural spot, and very different from the crowded locality it has since become. Later on—in 1825—he removed to an estate which he had bought at Bradenham, in Bucks, and with that event commenced the connection of his illustrious son with the county which he has so aptly designated "the county of statesmen." From Bradenham House the prefaces to the early works and election addresses of the younger Disraeli were regularly dated, the removal to Hughenden Manor not occurring until after his marriage.

As regards Mr. Disraeli's education, the particulars accessible are singularly meagre. It is known that he was placed at an early age in a boarding-school at Winchester, and, shortly afterwards, under the charge of a dissenting minister at Walthamstow. With those two facts the record ends. No public school can boast of having taught him; no university is proud to enroll his name amongst those of her sons. Even the names of his tutors are forgotten, if we except that of his father, to whose varied erudition and brilliant scholarship he unquestionably owed much. At an early age, in compliance with the wish of his father, he entered the office of Messrs. Swain & Co., the attorneys, of Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. His stay here was, however, very short, and his place was filled by his brother, who afterwards obtained one of those offices for which a legal education is an indispensable qualification. He was never articled, and from the first evinced an aversion to "the desk's dead wood," preferring, according to one account, to read works of imagination rather than to fill his mind with precedents and formulae. It is to this fact that we must ascribe the ridiculous fable with which some writers have amused the world that "Vivian Grey" was written when its author "was a copying clerk in a lawyer's office." As a matter of fact, Isaac Disraeli was always a man of easy fortune, and at no period of his life has his illustrious son felt the burden of poverty which so frequently cramps the flight of aspiring genius.

The career of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons was most extraordinary and brilliant. He was the solitary illustration in English politics of those striking lines of the poet laureate, which seem almost as if they had been written with special reference to the late Prime Minister:

"Who makes by force his merits known,  
And lives to clutch the golden keys,  
To mold a mighty State's decrees,  
And shape the whisper of the throne."

Almost at the outset of his Parliamentary career he declared war against the conventional conservatism of that day, and virtually proclaimed that he would serve the Tory Party according to his own idea of Toryism, or not at all. His success was unique. He rose to the leadership of his party not only without any assistance from political potentates or hereditary fortune, but in opposition to prejudices which none but those "born in the purple" have hitherto been licensed to neglect. That this almost unparalleled triumph is due in the main to that resolute and daring genius which never in the darkest moments despaired of ultimate success, will be readily acknowledged. But the tact which Mr. Disraeli displayed from the first moment of being appointed to the leadership of the Conservative Party was almost as remarkable as his genius, and during the first few years in which he held this post, was, perhaps, almost as useful to him.

It was in the Autumn of 1848, on the death of Lord George Bentinck, and not, as has been erroneously stated, in 1852, that Mr. Disraeli was formally invested with the leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, then at the lowest point of its political fortunes, and the steps by which he gradually reconstructed it mark him out as one of the greatest Parliamentary strategists who have ever lived. The situation of the party at this period

Conservatives in opposition to Sir Robert Peel, and great hopes were entertained that he would rejoin his former friends. Had he been willing to do so, it was understood that Mr. Disraeli would have surrendered to him the lead of the party in the House of Commons, and it may be this circumstance which has given rise to the mistake we have mentioned—namely, that Mr. Disraeli himself was not the formal leader of the party before 1852. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined the offer, and Lord Russell returned to office, only, however, to resign again the following year, when Lord Derby was compelled to undertake the duty of forming a Ministry. The most onerous part of the task, however, devolved on Mr. Disraeli, who, out of untiring materials, picked three or four Cabinet Ministers whose ability and efficiency at once placed the party on quite a different footing in public estimation from that which it had occupied previously. The general election added greatly to its numbers, and on the formation of the Coalition Ministry there was again a powerful and united Opposition, which had proved its capacity for affairs, and could exercise a healthy control over the policy and conduct of the Government. That the Tories might have resumed office in 1855 with every prospect of successful and permanent administration we are inclined to believe. And Mr. Disraeli, with characteristic courage,

Palmerston's Government would have been compelled to be a Conservative Government, even had the Premier's own sympathies been less decided than they were; and down to Lord Palmerston's death it was a common saying that the Conservatives, though out of office, were in power.

Mr. Disraeli, therefore, had now shown himself to be one of the greatest leaders of the Opposition which Parliament had ever seen. But his knowledge of the House of Commons, and his power of managing that assembly, were soon to be illustrated by what will probably be considered by posterity as the crowning achievement of his life—the Reform Bill of 1867. The skill with which on that occasion he made the House of Commons do his own work, and united discordant sections in support of a measure which, though all allowed its necessity, none of them heartily approved, must have been seen to be appreciated, and the result is an extraordinary monument of what force of character can effect in combination with good sense, good temper and a thorough knowledge of the materials we have to work with. Subsequent occasions on which Mr. Disraeli gave proof of those statesmanlike instincts which distinguished him were on Mr. Gladstone's resignation in 1873, and on the introduction of the Public Worship Regulation Bill in 1874. The wisdom and dexterity with which on the first occasion he kept clear of the toils of office, and the prompt adroitness with which on the second he caught Mr. Gladstone in his own trap, will long be remembered as rare specimens of Parliamentary swordsmanship.

In 1868 he was offered a peerage by the Queen which he declined for himself, but he accepted the honor for his wife, who was made Viscountess Beaconsfield. In February, 1874, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli again became Prime Minister. In November, 1875, he astonished the world, as he has frequently taken pleasure in doing, by making public the purchase by the English Government of 177,000 shares of stock for £4,000,000 in the Suez Canal Company, held by the Khédive of Egypt. Early in 1877 he was created Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, and on the 8th of February he was received into the House of Lords, according to the ancient customs. He was the central figure in another surprise, on the 15th of December of the same year, when the Queen paid him a formal visit at his country seat, Hughenden Manor, an honor she had extended to but two of her Prime Ministers—Lord Melbourne, in 1841, and Sir Robert Peel, two years later. The last rocket that the sensational Premier set off was the announcement in the British Parliament on July 8th, 1878, and in the Berlin Congress on the following day, of the conclusion of a treaty between England and Turkey, by which the former agreed to protect Asiatic Turkey in return for the cession of the Island of Cyprus by the Turkish Government.

On August 3d Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury received the freedom of the City of London. On their arrival at Guildhall, they were loudly cheered by an immense crowd lining the approaches to the building. The weather was bright. The distinguished guests were formally received at the entrance of Guildhall by the City Lands Committee, wearing their robes and carrying their badges and wands of office. Their lordships were escorted through the temporary pavilion in Guildhall yard, and conducted to the library, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the civic dignitaries wearing their official robes. Subsequently a procession was formed and moved to the great hall, where Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury sat at the right of the Lord Mayor. The members of the Common Council of the City of London were seated in front of the dais. The usual formalities of an ordinary court of the Common Council were then observed. The town clerk read the resolutions agreed to by the Common Council for presenting the freedom of the city to the Plenipotentiaries. The city chamberlain then addressed themselves the freedom of the city, and offered to each of them the right hand of citizenship. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury replied, and the court at once adjourned. The guests of the day, leaving Guildhall with the Lord Mayor in a carriage, then proceeded to the Mansion House, where the Ministerial banquet was held in Egyptian Hall. The floral decorations at Guildhall were very fine, 7,000 of the choicest plants being displayed.

Enjoying at this time the heartiest support of the Queen, and a very large share of public esteem, he was doomed to meet shortly the greatest defeat of his life. On the 8th of March, 1880, he addressed the following letter to the Duke of Marlborough, in which he threw down the gauntlet to his political enemies:

"MY LORD DUKE—The measures respecting the state of Ireland which Her Majesty's Government have so anxiously considered with Your Excellency, and in which they were much aided by your advice and authority, are now about to be submitted for royal assent, and it is at length in the power of Ministers to advise the Queen to recur to the sense of her people. The arts of agitators, which repre-



THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

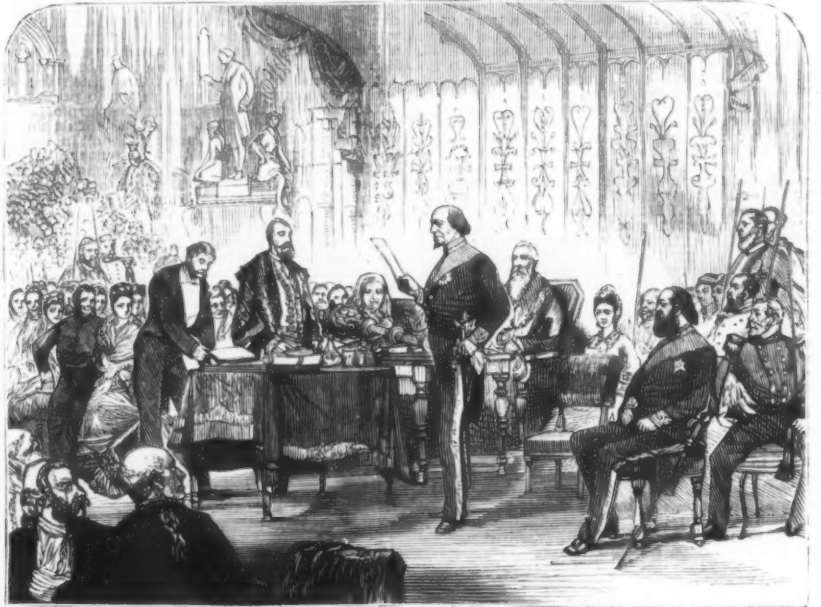
has been compared to that of the Whigs in 1784, and of the Conservatives in 1833. Mr. Fox, however, as we know, so far from reconstructing his party, only broke it up still further. Sir Robert Peel was more successful, but he had nothing like the same difficulties to contend with as Mr. Disraeli had sixteen years later. Experienced statesmen, whom the country had long trusted, were his associates. The Church was unanimously on his side. Popular distress told against the Government; whereas, in the case of Mr. Disraeli, circumstances were exactly the reverse. Yet, by diligently finding common ground on which the Peelites and the Conservatives could act together, he practically healed the breach and reclaimed to their allegiance the great bulk of the seceders. In 1848 Lord George Bentinck had only 118 supporters on his great question of the Irish railways. In 1851 Government had only a majority of fourteen against Mr. Disraeli's motion on the subject of agricultural distress, which commanded the support of 267 members. Lord John Russell resigned soon afterwards, and this was the turning-point in Mr. Disraeli's Parliamentary career. Lord Derby was sent for by the Queen, and he at once made overtures to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone had recently been found in the same lobby with the

was all for the attempt. Lord Derby, however, declined the responsibility, and Mr. Disraeli had once more to wage another up-hill fight against the growing popularity of Lord Palmerston. He carefully abstained, however, from all factious opposition during the Crimean war, and the party under his guidance exhibited a spirit of moderation which they may always look back upon with pride. After the Peace of Paris, Mr. Bright's advocacy of Parliamentary reform, followed by Lord Palmerston's resignation, forced the consideration of the question on the Conservative leaders, and they resolved to grapple with it boldly. Mr. Disraeli introduced a measure which was not unacceptable to the country, though defeated by a small majority in the House of Commons, and but for the Italian war, which broke out in the midst of the elections, he would have materially altered the course of English history for some years to come. Mr. Disraeli had conciliated Mr. Gladstone, who would in all probability have joined Lord Derby's Government had it remained long in office, and many things which have since taken place might, perhaps, have been avoided. The Conservatives, however, were practically so strong that Lord





LORD BEACONSFIELD TAKING THE OATH OF INDUCTION TO THE PEERAGE,  
FEBRUARY 8TH, 1877.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO LORD BEACONSFIELD,  
AUGUST 3D, 1878.

sented that England, instead of being a generous and sympathizing friend, was indifferent to the dangers and sufferings of Ireland, have been defeated by measures at once liberal and prudent, which Parliament almost unanimously sanctioned. During the six years of the present administration the improvement of Ireland, and the content of our fellow-countrymen of that island, have much occupied the care of the Ministry, and they may remember with satisfaction that in this period they have solved one of the most difficult problems connected with its government and people by establishing a system of public education open to all classes and all creeds. Nevertheless a danger in its ultimate results, scarcely less disastrous than pestilence or famine, which now engages Your Excellency's anxious attention, distracts that country. A portion of the population is attempting to sever the constitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain in that bond which has favored the power and prosperity of both. It is to be hoped that all men of fight and learning will resist this destructive doctrine. The strength of this nation depends on the unity of feeling which should pervade the United Kingdom and its widespread dependencies. The first duty of an English Minister should be to consolidate the co-operation which renders irresistible a community educated as our own in an equal love of liberty and law.

"And yet there are some who challenge the expediency of the imperial character of this realm. Having attempted and failed to enfeeble our colonies by their policy of decomposition, they may, perhaps, now recognize in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish but precipitate their purpose. The immediate dissolution of Parliament will afford an opportunity to the nation to decide upon a course which will materially influence its future fortunes and shape its destiny. Rarely, in this country, has there been an occasion more critical. The power of England and the peace of Europe will largely depend on the verdict of the country. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hitherto been enabled to secure that peace so necessary to the welfare of all civilized countries, and so peculiarly the interest of our own; but this ineffable blessing cannot be obtained by the passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendancy, of England in the councils of Europe. Even at this moment the doubt supposed to be inseparable from a popular election, if it does not diminish, certainly arrests, her influence, and is a main reason for not delaying an appeal to the national voice. Whatever may be its consequence to Her Majesty's present advisers, may it return to Westminster a Parliament not unworthy of the power of England, and resolved to maintain it.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, your faithful servant,  
BEACONSFIELD."

And on the same day the announcement was made that the Parliament would be dissolved on the 23d following. This remarkable Parliament entered upon its seventh year on the 5th. The writs of election were returnable on March 5th, 1874. The previous Parliament had been dissolved on

The reversal of the positions of the political parties in 1874 was a surprise to Mr. Gladstone. His attempt to legislate for Irish University Education had created a prejudice against Liberalism in England and Scotland. The Ministry had, however, a majority of 60 in the Commons, and was

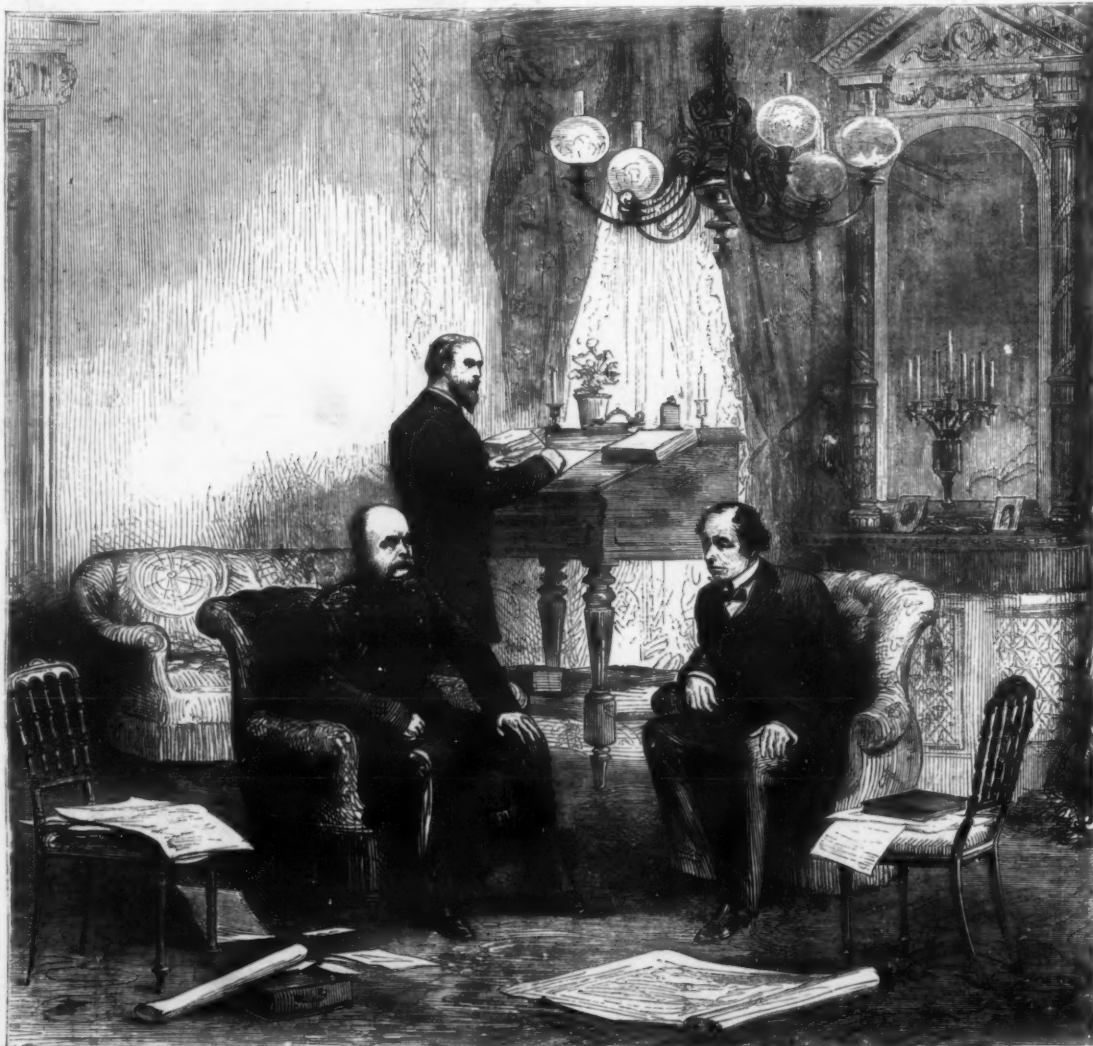
Parliament. The success of the Conservatives was complete and decisive. Mr. Disraeli completed his Cabinet early in March, and when Parliament convened found himself intruded in office with an overwhelming majority behind him.

This majority remained unbroken, sometimes rising as high as 125, and seldom falling below 60. During the first session of the Parliament the strength of the Government was impaired by ill-timed and ill-digested domestic legislation. After 1874 all matters of domestic legislation were regarded as of secondary importance. The energies of the Ministry were exerted mainly in shaping the foreign policy of the Empire. In 1875 nine-twentieths of the shares in the Suez Canal were purchased for \$20,000,000, without the knowledge of Parliament, but the transaction was subsequently sanctioned. In 1876 the Royal Titles Bill was passed by a large majority. In 1877 the Government was sustained in its Eastern policy, and the Opposition lost public respect by debating minor points and marshaling all efforts to force a vote on the general issue. When Mr. Gladstone forced his colleagues to occupy higher ground, resolutions declaring that the Porte had forfeited all claim to the moral and material support of the world were defeated by a vote of 354 to 223. In 1878 the Liberals made a bold stand when the vote of credit was proposed early in the session, but in an hour of panic, caused by a rumor that the Russians were marching on Constantinople, the party was split in two, and a feeble minority of 124 members was left to measure the resistance to Lord Beaconsfield's policy. In the subsequent debates over the call for the reserves, the transfer of the Sepoys to Malta, and the treaty-making prerogative, the ascendancy of the Government was maintained. In 1879 the Conservative majority ran down to 60 in a debate on the Zulu war, but this was subsequently pushed up to 75 on a financial question.

In the elections following the dissolution of Parliament Lord Beaconsfield's party was severely defeated. The new Parliament assembled on April 29th, 1880, and Mr. Gladstone was again called to the Premiership. He succeeded in forming a Cabinet promptly, which, with few exceptions, was identical with his Cabinet of 1874, as far as members were concerned, there being simply a rearrangement of portfolios.

In literature Lord Beaconsfield has been equally memorable, his works being "Vivian Grey," "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Tancred," "Alroy," "The Revolutionary Epic," "Coningsby," "Sibyl," "Venetia," "Ixion in Heaven," "Lothair," and recently "Endymion." His "Memoir of Lord George Bentinck" and his other political writings, are admirable specimens of a prose style, unique in the English language.

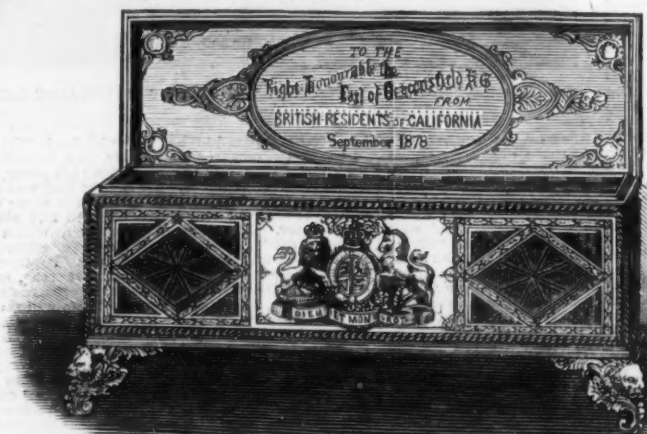
Thus passes away in his seventy-seventh year



VISIT OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE KAISERDORF HOTEL, DURING THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

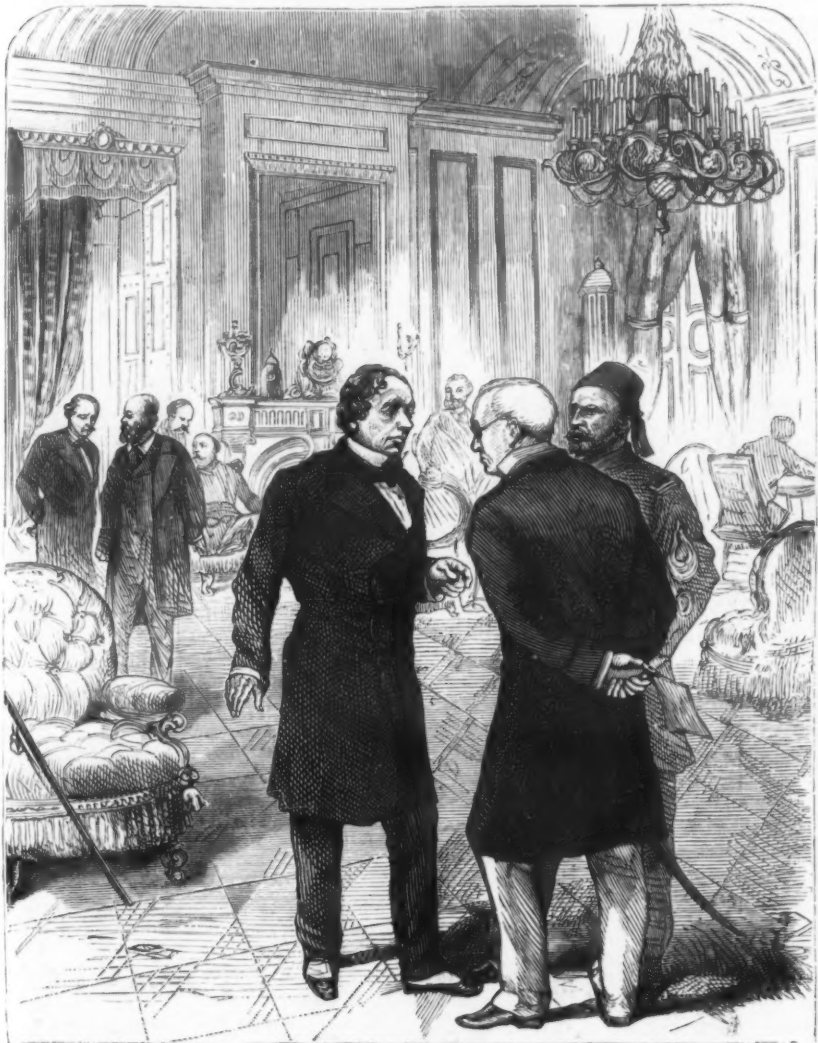
January 26th, after a session of five years, one month, sixteen days. The longest-lived Parliaments since the passage of the Septennial Act in the reign of George I. have been those dissolved in 1865 and 1820, aged respectively six years one month six days, and six years one month nine days.

tolerably secure, although the Conservatives had won the Gloucester borough and several others by elections. Mr. Gladstone, to the astonishment of friend and foe, and even of his associates in office, took occasion a fortnight before the opening of the session to announce the immediate dissolution of



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD BY THE BRITISH RESIDENTS IN CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 14TH, 1878.





BEACONSFIELD, GORTSCHAKOFF AND MEHEMET ALI PASHA IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF BISMARCK'S PALACE.



QUEEN VICTORIA INVESTING THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, JULY 22D, 1878.

the man who made Queen Victoria an Empress, who twice governed with marvelous skill the mightiest of modern Empires, and who forced back England to her old place of being the leading power in Europe, a position she had unconsciously abdicated under the commonplace policy of Gladstone, Bright, and their fellow-utilitarians.

It is difficult to measure the subject of our present sketch by any of the old standards, as John Oxenford says he is a *lusus nature*. Gifted with great common sense, he indulges in what Mr. Gladstone said in one of his East Lothian speeches, a series of feats more like a tight-rope dancer surrounded by fireworks which may at any time precipitate a conflagration, than a statesman entrusted with the most momentous interests of a great Empire; and though a suspicion of the sensational nature of the whole performance might intrude upon the sober second thought of the audience, yet the disturbing

influence of the patriotic music played while the fireworks were being discharged helped to excite and mislead popular opinion.

It may be doubted if Disraeli ever believed in himself. He had a power of self-abstraction which few men ever possessed. Dickens, who met him occasionally at the Countess of Blessington's, said that he reminded him of the Irishman who, when he wanted to have a statue erected to him, said he wished he could walk off the pedestal and, standing fifty feet off, see how he looked upon it. Now, said Dickens, Disraeli seems to me to have that power, and possesses what Burns described—

"Oh, wad some power the giffie gie us  
To see oursel as others see us."

Thus, despite the "Arabian Nights" nature of the "Empress maker," in his superstructure was a

strong stratum of common sense, and the rest of the superstructure was mere embroidery and ornament.

One other gift Benjamin Disraeli had, and that was a perfectly passionless nature. Not Talleyrand was ever more master of himself than was Benjamin Disraeli under the most trying emergencies. From the bitterness with which he pursued some of his antagonists many have judged him to be of a fervent nature, and have quoted his feuds with O'Connell, Peel and Gladstone as proofs. But his hostility was of a cold-blooded, calculating kind, and, of late years, we doubt if he ever struck a blow in anger. He was more intent upon maturing a phrase, which, like the pebble in the sling of David, would bring his Goliath to the ground; and it must be confessed that he was one of the most felicitous phrase-mongers that ever was in the British Parliament.

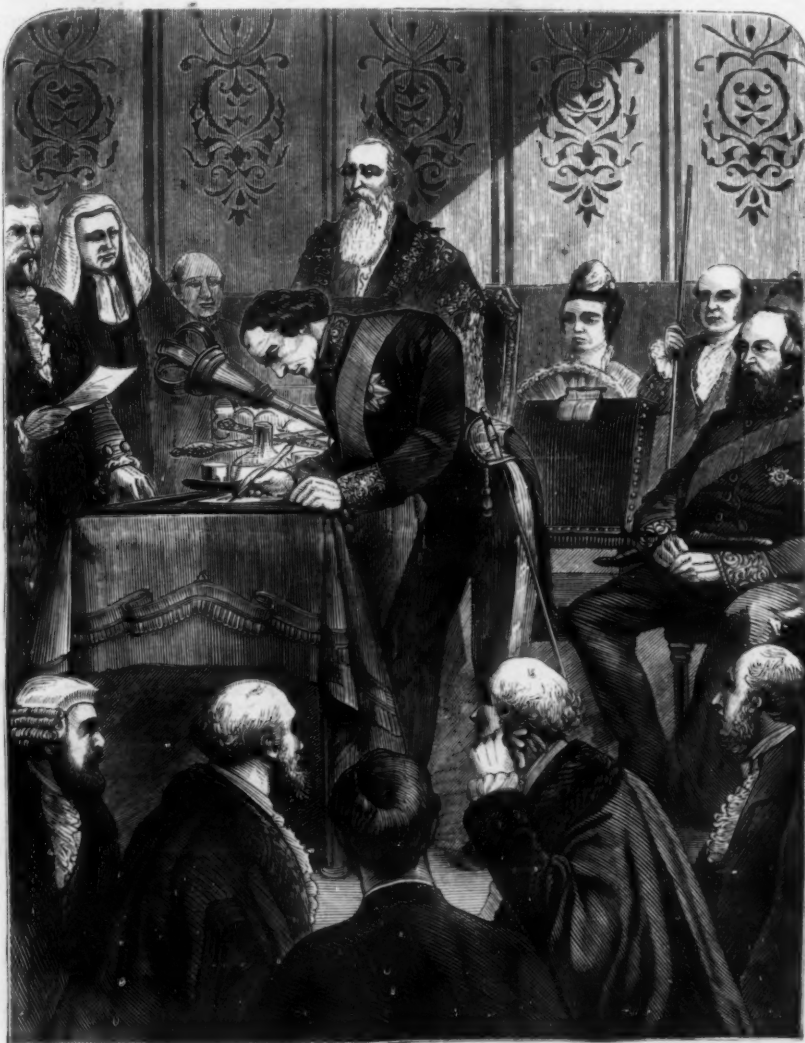
What can be more graphic than his saying when the House of Commons had passed, in the heat of public excitement, some measure which he considered injurious to the welfare of England: "Thank God, Mr. Speaker, we have got what the ancients wanted. We can appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." We have a House of Lords to correct the aberrations of the people. We can appeal to the second sober sense of the nation."

How far his last administration conducted to the permanent good of the Empire cannot at present be ascertained, but that he was one of the most remarkable men of modern times is above all dispute, and, even viewed as a phenomenon in the history of the most practical people of modern times, affords a study at once curious and instructive.

We must not forget to add that this inscrutable statesman was an admirable husband, a firm friend and a man of blameless morals.

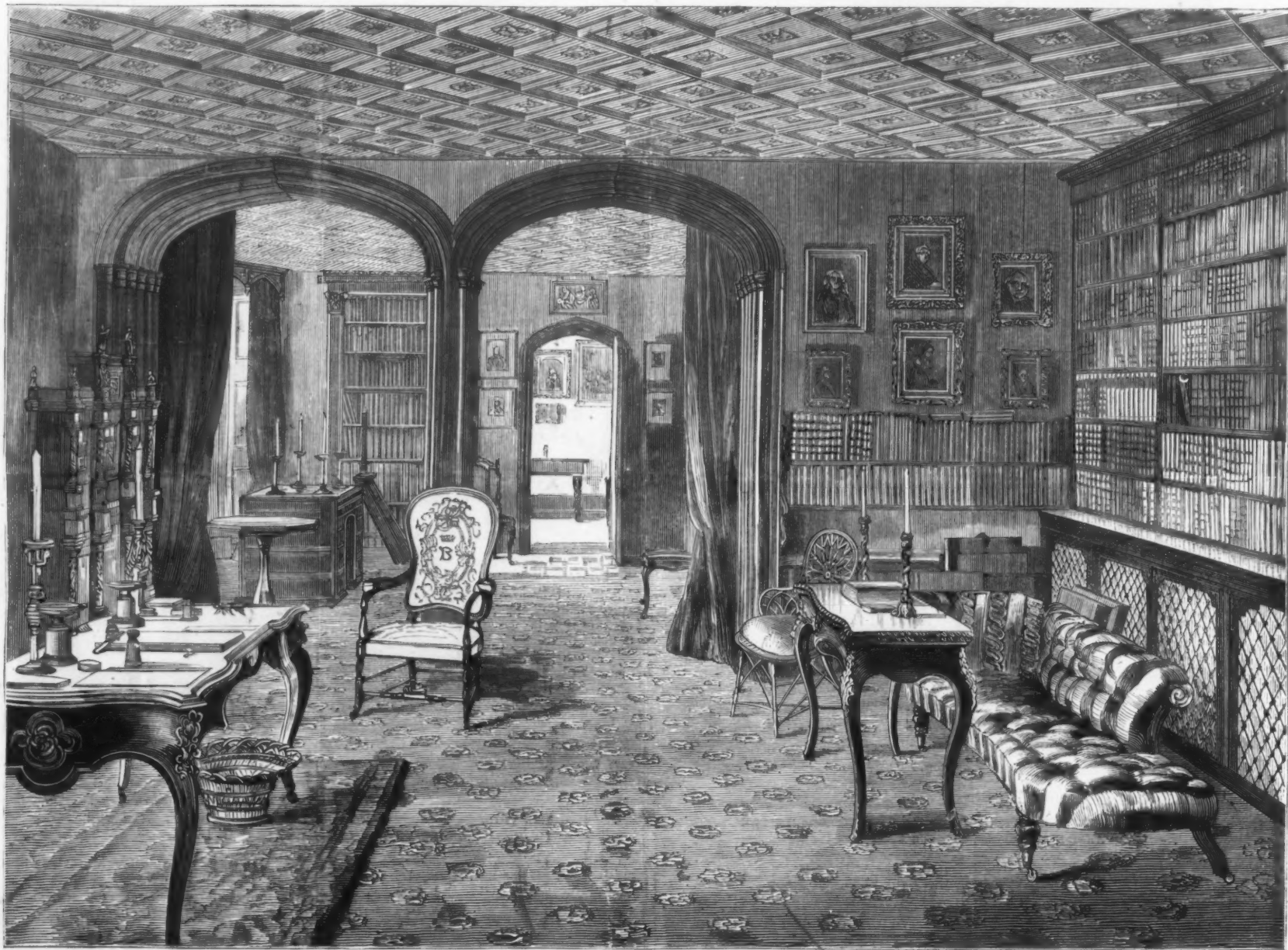


RECEPTION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT DOVER, ON HIS RETURN FROM THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

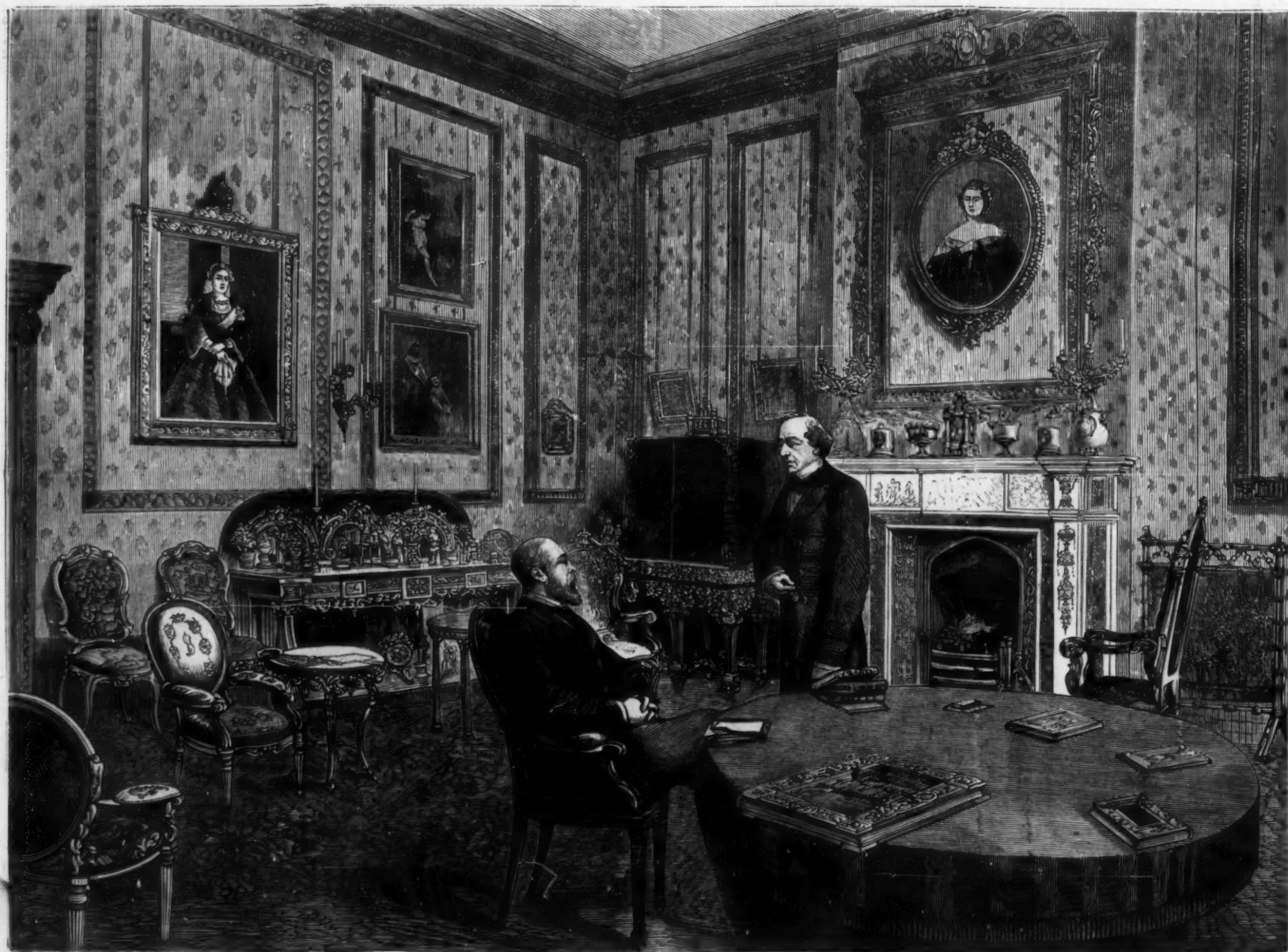


LORD BEACONSFIELD SIGNING THE ROLL OF FREEMEN, AT GUILDHALL, LONDON, AUGUST 3D, 1878.





LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LIBRARY IN HIS RESIDENCE, HUGHENDEN MANOR.



INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF WALES AND LORD BEACONSFIELD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATTER, MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1880, PRIOR TO HIS DOWNFALL AS PREMIER.